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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

Dr. Parr.

IN all ages and nations the complaint has been repeated, that men of the greatest reputation for talents have seldom been rewarded in their life-time, either by the comforts of life or a general approbation of their labours. Envy, jealousy, and malignity join together to depress the worthy; and there is, besides, another cause which makes the sons of genius allude continually to a well-known passage,

"Plorave re suis non respondisse favorem,
"Quæsitum meritis."

that is, patronage and desert seldom go together. The investigation of this cause would not be unworthy of a legislative assembly, and particularly one so constituted as that under which it is our destiny to live.

Two ways present themselves of obtaining patronage. The one is by diligent attention and study, to make yourself master of the profession which you have chosen. Thus, if divinity is the line of life in which your own choice or that of your parents has placed you, then you would naturally apply yourself to the study of the two learned languages, the Hebrew and the Greek, because in these languages are written the documents on which your profession is founded. You would cultivate the English language, because in this language you are to communicate the instruction you have received from the study of the original documents. You would apply to the best writers who have trod the ground before you, and perfect yourself to the utmost of your power, in eloquence, in criticism, in morality. Every study you would diligently peruse that threw light upon your profession, and which could assist you in your researches.

In the same manner, if physic had been your choice, the Greek and Latin languages would be your study, and you would add to them those researches by which modern times have so much enlarged the bounds of medical science. The law has its particular methods, in which your time would be employed, if you wished for success in Westminster-hall; and the profession of arms, whether in the navy or army, requires active and mental pursuits, in which the ingenuous mind would be engaged. Thus each profession presents some peculiar occupation, which is sufficient to engross the greater part of your time, and the more you take from that time the less proficient will you be in those qualities which entitle you to meritorious patronage.

The other road to patronage is much smoother. Whilst one man is consuming the midnight oil in his studies, the other is engaged in the pleasures of the metropolis. Whilst one is daring the dangers of the sea, or cutting his way through a host of enemies, another is judiciously posting himself in the antichamber of a great man, or sedulously ingratiating himself with the women and children or upper servants of an illustrious family. Whilst one is labouring to make himself worthy of patronage, the other is worming himself into the good opinion of those who have good things to bestow. The consequence is, that the chances are always very greatly in the favour of the unworthy against the worthy candidate; and we must ascribe it to a very fortunate concurrence of circumstances, if a few men in a century get into their right places.

It may be said, that a more usual and much easier mode of obtaining the good things of a state has been omitted; and to be born the first-cousin of a peer, the younger brother of a leading member of the house of commons, or the son of a prime-minister's pimp or parasite, is the readiest path to preferment. This is undeniably true; but the question before us

is on the mode of obtaining patronage by the exertions of an individual. All the world knows that men of birth are first to be provided for, and it is only what the state cannot give to them, from the necessity of having some duties performed, that can possibly fall to the share of those who are entitled by their merits or their sycophancy to the good things of the state.

The above observations do not belong to this or that state, but are common to all. Our happy constitution does not guard against this abuse more than that of an absolute despotism; nay, it may be doubted whether merit is not more likely to meet with its reward under an absolute despotism than with us. The dispensers of rewards under an absolute government have fewer ties upon them than with us; and, if the suitors are numerous in both cases, the mode of application is different. Is an exciseman's place vacant? the member for the town must be consulted. Is a bishopric to be disposed? my lord Dash's brother cannot be refused. 'I have not applied, (says a noble lord to the prime-minister) for a long time, and I must have such a sinecure!' The minister shakes his head. His lordship persists; and on parting reminds him of a question to be agitated on the morrow in the lower house, at which he has particularly desired his nine members to be present.

It is in vain that the satirist inveighs against this abuse of power, and that private life looks up with astonishment and indignation at the conduct of the great. The secret has not yet been discovered, which shall compel the dispensers of the public rewards to a due discharge of their office; which shall oblige them to look out for merit, and to patronise only the deserving; which, in a forcible manner, shall make them know that they are acting traitorously against their country, if they employ their power to confer only upon their own connections those offices which ought to be bestowed on the man who would the most faithfully discharge the duties belonging to their posts. How far these observations extend to the subject of our memoir will be seen in the sequel.

Dr. Parr is not a man, as it is called, of birth; his father was in that list of shopkeepers who frequently wish to sink the name of shopkeeper, and aspire to the rank which is vulgarly supposed to belong to professional science. But, in this case, the knowledge of the son settles the controversy, and from his own Greek we are enabled to establish the nature of his father's occupations. He was a chirurgeon or surgeon and an apothecary. As a chirurgeon he employed his hands with certain mechanical instruments, in operations on the human frame; but, as shaving has been separated in our country from this business, he never carried about with him for public services, as practitioners of surgery do in other countries, the razor and strap. As we have ourselves have been shaved by surgeons in Germany, we can bear testimony to this being part of their handy works. The surgical operations on the beard have been very wisely separated in our country from the other operations on the human frame; and our surgeons are handy workmen distinguished by their skill in most difficult cases.

The father of Dr. Parr was also an apothecary, or keeper of a shop; for this is the real meaning of the word, which is derived from apotheke, the Greek word for a shop. In our country we apply the term apothecary only to those shopkeepers who keep medicinal drugs in their shops: but, the very same Greek word, which gave us the name of apothecary, has given to the French the name of boutiquier or shopkeeper in general. Thus, as is common with them, they struck off the a in apotheke, and the word became potheke. The letter p being of the same order with the letter b was changed into b, and the word becomes botheke. But the French, as we all know, cannot pronounce our th, or the Greek theta, hence they transformed the word into boteke, vulgarly spelt boutique, their name for shop, whence came boutiquier their name for shopkeeper; and they think it a fine piece of raillery to call us a nation boutiquiere, or a nation of shopkeepers. We, however, know that an honest and industrious shopkeeper, who obtains his livelihood by increasing the

comforts of life, is a much more honourable character than that of him who lives by increasing the miseries of human life, or like a drone by consuming the produce of the honest and industrious, without adding at all to the comforts of the society, or using his talents to any purposes but those of vice and prodigality.

In his two occupations of surgeon and apothecary, the father of Dr. Parr gave great satisfaction to an extensive neighbourhood; his practice was very considerable, and his medical science was superior to that of many physicians. It was his intention to bring up his son to the practice of physic, and could he have determined his destiny we might probably have long ago seen the doctor at the head of his profession. Every circumstance leads us to this conjecture. The doctor was born at Harrow-on-the-Hill, on the 26th of January, 1746-7. The school at that place has long been distinguished, and the father, observing the rising talents of his son, was happy in the opportunity of having him under his eye, and sending him to a school to which he was much attached. Here he behaved like other school-boys, and was noted only for being at the head of the school at so early an age as fourteen. At any time this would be considered as an indication of peculiar merit, but it is not a little enhanced when we recollect that his contemporaries were Sir William Jones and Halhed.

The wishes of the father not being in unison with those of the son, parental affection gave way to the predilection manifested by the son for the church, and he was in consequence sent to Emanuel College, Cambridge, in the year 1765. This college was originally puritanical; but that stain, if it be any, had long been washed out, and the doctor, who was always a staunch whig, was doomed to receive his academical education among professed tories. We do not doubt that the same talents which had placed him at the head of the school at Harrow would, if he had pursued the general line of study, have placed him at the batchelors' commencement at the head of the first tripos. But he had chosen a different line, and declared for the civil law; and circumstances called him away early from college, for so great was the opinion of his merits that, without allowing him time to take his degree, he was chosen in January 1767 to be the assistant to Dr. Sumner, his master at the school at Harrow; and the master was as well pleased with the assistant as he had formerly been with the scholar.

His connection, however, with the university of Cambridge did not cease upon this appointment, for he could continue his studies at a distance from Alma Mater; and he came, though at different intervals, to receive from her hands his academical titles.

He first took his batchelor's degree in civil law, and some time afterwards he was created a doctor in the same faculty. At both times the schools were crowded to hear the exercise which he performed upon these occasions; and seldom, if ever, have been witnessed within these walls such a display of talents. His logical acumen, his deep erudition, his command of language, were the theme of universal admiration; and every Harrow boy was on those days doubly proud of the school in which he as well as the doctor was educated. Dr. Parr's connections with the university would not have ceased to this year, if symptoms of bigotry and intolerance had not strongly appeared in a place which ought to have been the freest from them; but, by taking his name from off his college boards sometime ago, he spared himself the mortification of belonging to a body which could petition the house of commons to stop the progress of a bill, to permit the king to use the services of his catholic subjects; though this very university has not manifested any irritation at foreign catholics receiving the king's pay, or a regiment of dragoons receiving honours from the pope.

The doctor's residence in the university, we have mentioned, was stopped by a call to his school at Harrow, and here he passed four years in a very happy and useful manner, being equally beloved by the master and the scholars. In this time he was ordained, having gone through that ceremony under Bishop Terrick,

at Christmas, 1769, and he added to the cares of a school that of a curacy. This gave him the opportunity of acquiring and improving in that species of eloquence which is peculiarly adapted to the pulpit, and in which he afterwards so much excelled. For he was not content with some of the usual modes of performing clerical duties, whether by buying an old sermon at a book stall, and inserting it conveniently into a case of paper written on the margin; or by getting some writing master as famed as him of Trumpington to select and write out his sermons; or by writing out sermons himself from an approved author; or even by composing and writing out himself his own composition. The latter he thought was the least thing that a clergyman ought to do, and those persons who have little else to employ themselves upon, in the course of the week, cannot easily be excused, if they rely upon the services of others for an essential part of their duty, and neglect to improve themselves in scriptural knowledge, by frequent meditation on divine subjects, and acquiring the easy habit of communicating their thoughts in writing from the pulpit. But Dr. Parr thought more highly of his employment, and he so meditated upon his Sunday's discourse that he made it completely his own; and, if he carried notes into the pulpit, he was capable without them of carrying on his subject, or to add or omit at pleasure according as he perceived that either circumstance was best suited to his congregation. This faculty we recommend to every one who take upon himself the office of teacher, for it is preposterous to imagine that when so many persons can, in the house of commons, at the bar, or in municipal assemblies, talk their hour or two upon any subject, the clergy of the church of England are to be indulged in an idle and dronish habit, which is disgraceful to themselves and to their profession.

Whilst he was employed in the meritorious task of communicating instruction as an assistant, a sudden event took place which brought the doctor into public notice, and the incidents of the school made a very conspicuous figure in the newspapers of the day. The master of the school (Dr. Sumner) died at the early age of forty-one, of an apoplexy, about the middle of September 1771. It was natural that he who had been so useful an assistant, and who as both scholar and teacher had done such credit to the school, should be a candidate for the mastership. But his youth was made an objection; and those qualities which had so distinguished him at the age of fourteen, which made him a meritorious assistant before he was twenty, could not overcome the prejudice in the mind of the electors against a master of the age only of five-and-twenty. It cannot be doubted, that in general the want of years, which implies a want of experience, is an objection to the placing of an individual in a responsible situation; but length of years does not always give experience; and the doctor, in his five years service as assistant, had sufficiently proved himself qualified for a superior station, Dr. Heath was preferred before him, and a rebellion broke out among the boys. The latter served only to shew the attachment of scholars to their teacher; and the doctor very wisely resigned his office of assistant, and, taking a house at Stanmore, had the satisfaction of opening his school with forty-five boys, all of whom, except one, had been under him at Harrow.

This situation was evidently too near the great school for the doctor to expect a very great concourse of scholars. Old habits are not easily broken, and parents too often send their sons to the school or college in which they themselves have been educated, without reflecting on the change that may have taken place in the instructors. Happy, however, were the scholars under him, for they were well taught, and the severity of his discipline is remembered by them with affectionate attachment. In 1776, he was elected to the mastership of the school at Colchester, whose number he increased by the addition of the majority of his scholars at Stanmore. Here he found some learned companions in Dr. N. Foster, and Twining, the translator of Aristotle. But his stay here was short, for in 1778, in the autumn, he was elected to the mastership of the school at Norwich, where

he formed several eminent scholars, during the eight years he remained in this office. In 1780, he quitted the cares and fatigue of public teaching, retiring to his living in Warwickshire, and devoting his leisure hours to a few private pupils. During his residence at Norwich he took his degree of Doctor of Laws at Cambridge, being admitted to it in the year 1781.

In 1779, the Doctor was presented by Lady Trafford, whose son had been his pupil, to the living of Asterby, in Lincolnshire, a small piece of preferment, not netting to him forty pounds a year; and this he resigned in 1783, for the perpetual curacy of Hatton, in Warwickshire, to which he was presented by the same patroness. Bishop Lowth, on the recommendation of the Earl of Dartmouth, gave him about this time a small prebend in the church of St. Paul's, bringing in an annual rent of seventeen pounds a year;—and this miserable pittance of ecclesiastical preferment was for many years the only rewards bestowed on a man confessedly one of the first, if not the first scholar in England: and who, by the discourses he had preached and published, had shown himself worthy to rise to the highest dignities of the church.

But the lot of Dr. Parr was cast in evil days. The reign of Mr. Pitt, every body knows, was fatal to talents. This haughty supercilious minister could brook no contradiction. Every one who was not his time-serving-tool, or by whose advancement his ministerial authority was not promoted, was completely excluded from any access to honour or reward: add to this the whig principles of the tutor, and we need not wonder that he was kept in the back ground. But it may be asked, how it came to pass that the whig families whose private patronage was so extensive, could never find an opportunity of doing something for their champion. The doctor was received by them with every mark of distinction, made one at their private parties —was panegyrised in a manner the most flattering; but the solid marks of distinction were carried away by very inferior characters. The causes of this mode of patronage would lead into too long a discussion: suffice it, that in 1790, he exchanged his curacy of Hatton for the rectory of Wadenhoe, in Northamptonshire, by which he became master of an annual income of one hundred and thirty-seven pounds a year, namely, one hundred and twenty pounds a year by his rectory, and seventeen pounds a year by his prebend.

One man was at last found who could make use of his patronage to reward merit, and the circumstance deserves to be recorded. In the year 1802, the doctor received the following letter from Sir Francis Burdett:—

"Sir,

"I am sorry that it is not in my power to place you in a situation which would become you—I mean in the Episcopal Palace at Buckden: but I can bring you very near to it; for I have the presentation to a rectory now vacant, within a mile and half of it, which is very much at Dr. Parr's service. It is the rectory of Grafham, at present worth two hundred pounds a year, and as I am informed may soon be worth two hundred and seventy; and I this moment learn that the incumbent died last Tuesday.

"Dr. Parr's talents and character might well entitle him to a better patronage than this from those who know how to estimate his merits; but I acknowledge that a great additional motive with me to the offer I now make him, is, that I believe I cannot do any thing more pleasing to his friends, Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Knight; and I desire you, Sir, to consider yourself obliged to them only.

"I have the honour to be,
"Sir,
"With the greatest respect,
"Your obedient servant,
"Francis Burdett."

To this letter the doctor returned the following answer:—

Vicarage House, Buckden,
Sept. 26, 1802.

"Dear Sir,

"After rambling in various parts of Norfolk, I went to Cambridge, and from Cambridge I yesterday came to the parsonage of my most respectable friend Mr. Maltby, at

Buckden, where I this morning had the honour of receiving your letter. Mrs. Parr opened it last Friday at Hatton, and I trust that you will pardon the liberty she took in desiring your servant to convey it to me in Huntingdonshire, where she knew that I should be, as upon this day.

"Permit me, dear Sir, to request that you would accept the warmest and most sincere thanks of my heart for this unsolicited, but most honourable, expression of your good will towards me. Nothing can be more important to my worldly interest than the service you have done me, in presenting me to the living of Graffham. Nothing can be more exquisitely gratifying to my very best feeling, than the language in which you have conveyed to me this mark of your friendship. Indeed, dear Sir, you have enabled me to pass the years of declining life in comfortable and honourable independence. You have given me additional and unalterable conviction, that the firmness with which I have adhered to my principles has obtained for me the approbation of wise and good men. And when that approbation assumes, as it now does, the form of protection, I fairly confess to you, that the patronage of Sir Francis Burdett has a right to be ranked among the proudest, as well as the happiest, events of my life. I trust that my future conduct will justify you in the disinterested and generous gift which you have bestowed upon me: and sure I am that my friends Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Knight, will not only share with me in my joy, but sympathise with me in those sentiments of respect and gratitude which I shall ever feel towards Sir Francis Burdett.

"Most assuredly I shall myself set a higher value upon your kindness, when I consider it as intended to gratify the friendly feelings of those excellent men, as well as to promote my own personal happiness.

"I shall wait your pleasure about the presentation: and I beg leave to add, that I shall stay at Buckden for one week only, and shall have reached Hatton about this day fortnight, where I shall obey your commands. One circumstance, I am sure, will give you great satisfaction, and therefore I shall beg leave to state it. The living of Graffham will be of infinite value to me, because it is tenable with a rectory I now have in Northamptonshire; and happy I am, that my future residence will be fixed, and my existence closed upon that spot where Sir Francis Burdett has given me the power of spending my old age with comforts and conveniences quite equal to the extent of my fondest wishes, and far surpassing any expectations I have hitherto ventured to indulge.

"I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect and most unfeigned thankfulness, dear Sir,

"Your very obedient
"faithful servant,
"S. Parr."

By the public spirit of Sir F. Burdett the doctor was first made easy in his circumstances, and this was a prelude to another piece of good fortune. It has been mentioned that he had a small prebend in the church of St. Paul's. Soon after his accession to the living, the lives on which the lease was held whence his prebendal income derived, dropped; and the doctor had the power of granting a new lease for three lives, by which he secured to himself an addition to his income of a few hundreds a year, an income which all his friends wish him long to enjoy, though they despair of seeing him in that situation into which they expected, that a whig administration would have placed him.

The doctor, it has been observed, is a staunch whig. This is a sufficient ground of exclusion, in these unhappy times: but besides, though a true son of the church, he is a true protestant, and a friend to the most enlarged toleration. Of course, here was another ground for depriving him of the rewards due to his talents; but the manner in which he manifested his tolerant principles deserves to be recorded, and may rescue his name from the disgrace which will attach to the county, in which he resided in the memorable year 1791.

Dr. Priestley was born among the dissenters, received a Calvinistic education, and by the study of the Holy Scriptures rescued himself from the

slavish principles which had been inculcated by his parents and teachers. He adopted the belief, and boldly promulgated the truth, that the scriptures acknowledge no other God than the God and Father of Jesus Christ. This opinion created him as many enemies among the dissenters as among the church people, for the dis-enters are many of them as much or more bigotted to their traditions than either the churches of England or at Rome. Dr. Priestley was a minister at Birmingham, but, from various circumstances, he did not fall into the way of Dr. Parr till the year 1790. Early in that year they happened to meet at the house of a common friend, and it is needless to say, that when two men of enlarged minds meet together they are attracted to each other by mutual sympathy, and a friendly connection took place between them.

"Here," to use Dr. Parr's own words, "begins a black catalogue of crimes, which have been long enveloped in darkness, but which I am now audacious enough to plant before legions of senseless and merciless calumniators in open day.

"I knew that Dr. John Leland of Ireland lived upon terms of intimacy with many English prelates; that Archbishop Secker preserved his acquaintance with Dr. Chandler; that Dr. Johnson admitted the visits of Dr. Fordyce, and did not decline the company of Dr. Mayo. When I myself too lived at Norwich, Mr. Bourne, a dissenting minister, not less eminent for the boldness of his opinions than for the depth of his researches, was very well received by the worthiest and most respectable clergymen of that city. I was therefore, and now am at a loss to see why a clergyman of the church of England should shun the presence of a dissenting minister, merely because they do not agree on doctrinal points, which have long divided the christian world; and, indeed, I have always found that when men of sense and virtue mingle in conversation, the harsh and confused suspicions which they entertained of each other give way to more just and more candid sentiments."

Dr. Parr is perfectly right, but men of narrow minds will not easily embrace his sentiments. A greater folly cannot exist, than to draw a line of separation on account of certain doctrinal points; but this line is vindicated by a passage of scripture. Reject an heretic. Unfortunately, the people in general who use this phrase do not know what Paul meant by a heretic; and they would be surprised to hear from him, if he could visit us at this time, that they were the heretics. In fact, every man is a heretic who becomes a partisan of any sect, whether that sect is established or not, whether he is a papist or a protestant, a church of England man, a calvinist, or a methodist. It is an undue attachment to names and parties, that constitutes heresy: and from this sin every true christian should endeavour to free himself, by not permitting any man or sect to get the better of his understanding, and by bending in religious matters to no other authority than that of our only master Jesus Christ.

The Warwickshire men in 1791 thought differently. Not to believe as they believed, or pretended to believe, was the greatest of crimes, to be expiated only by fire and faggot. An easy pretext was found for their intemperate zeal: they burned down the house, destroyed the philosophical apparatus, and tore to pieces the books of Dr. Priestley; and would have roasted him by a slow fire, if he luckily had not, by escaping in time, prevented such an accumulation of national disgrace. They wreaked their vengeance on the chapel in which he preached, and on several houses of dissenters in the town; and their zeal was applauded by those, whose education and birth gave hopes of a better spirit.

Dr. Parr had also a library, was a man of talents, and was known to have visited Dr. Priestley. This was enough for the wise men of Warwickshire, to whom talents and books were odious; and they threatened with similar destruction the library and residence of Dr. Parr. Fortunately the men of Warwickshire were prevented from putting this design into execution, but not till they had created the greatest confusion in the doctor's family, and the anxiety he felt upon the occasion is best expres-

sed in his own words: "Such, and such only has been my connection with Dr. Priestley. And was it for this that, in a season of deep distress and dreadful danger, my principles were on a sudden gnawed at by vermin whisperers, and brutal reproaches? that my house was marked out for conflagration? that my family were for three days and three nights agitated with consternation and dismay? that my books, which I have long been collecting with indefatigable industry, upon which I have expended more than half the produce of more than twenty years unwearied labour, and which I considered as the pride of my youth, the employment of my riper age, and, perhaps, the best solace of declining life?—Was it for this, I say, that my books were exposed to most unmerited destruction?" Sequel, &c. Second edit. p. 103, 4.

The event drew forth the doctor's talents. He wrote some spirited letters to the inhabitants of Birmingham, and a controversy took place between him and a Rev. Charles Curtis, the rector of Birmingham. In this the doctor, in a most masterly manner, discussed the momentous topics of religion and politics, and proved to the satisfaction of every body except the men of Warwickshire, that to burn the house and apparatus of a philosopher is not the exact way of treating these subjects, and that all deserve to be tolerated except the intolerant. The rector's conduct had subjected him to severe animadversion, but we are happy to say, that after some time the doctor, who could not long entertain animosity against any one, held out the hand of reconciliation, and the parties set the unusual example of two theologians, burying their differences in oblivion; an example, which cannot too often be quoted in times of religious disputation.

Dr. Priestley, it is well known, was compelled by the illiberality of his countrymen to seek refuge in America, where he ended a long and laborious life in the active pursuits of religion and philosophical enquiries. His congregation at Birmingham erected a monument in their new place of worship, and Dr. Parr paid the last affectionate tribute of respect to his memory in the following inscription:

THIS TABLET
is consecrated to the memory
of the Rev. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D.
by his affectionate congregation,
in testimony
of their gratitude for his faithful attention
to their spiritual improvement,
and for his peculiar diligence in training up
their youth
to rational piety and genuine virtue:
of their respect for his great and various talents, which were uniformly directed to
the noblest purposes:
and of their veneration
for the pure, benevolent, and holy principles,
which, through the tryingvicissitudes of life,
and in the awful hour of death,
animated him with the hope of a blessed
immortality.

His discoveries as a philosopher
will never cease to be remembered and admired by the ablest improvers of science.
His firmness as an advocate of liberty,
and his sincerity as an expounder of the
scriptures,
endeared him to many of his enlightened
and unprejudiced contemporaries.
His example as a christian
will be instructive to the wise, and interesting to the good of every country and in
every age.

He was born at Fieldhead, near Leeds in
Yorkshire, March 13, A.D. 1733,
was chosen minister of this chapel
Dec. 31, 1780,
continued in the office ten years and
six months,
embarked for America April 7, 1794,
died in Northumberland Town in Pennsylvania, Feb. 6, 1804.

Dr. Parr has written several monumental inscriptions, and in his multifarious reading the works of Tabretti, Gruter, Reinesius, Spon and Muratori, held a distinguished place. Every one has read his inscriptions on the monument of Dr. Johnson in St. Paul's, and that on Gibbon. His Latin epitaph on Burke will we trust, notwithstanding his declarations to the contrary, in due time see the light: if it must not be while the author is with us, we hope the moment will be deferred to a very late period.

[*To be concluded in our next, which will be embellished with an accurate likeness of the Doctor.*]

Letter the 11th.—On the Affairs of the Poor; or, Observations on a Bill for promoting and encouraging Industry, and for the relief and regulation of the necessitous and criminal Poor.

IF we turn our eye back to the concluding scenes of the administration of a late minister, whose flatterers said, he had by intuition a knowledge of all subjects, we shall have reason to fear, that there is but little to be expected from a theorist, for checking the evils, and easing the burdens, under which we are labouring in maintaining the vicious and profligate part of the community.

The late Mr. Pitt brought forward a bill for this purpose, but he was totally unacquainted with the existing evils; and, if it had passed into a law, he would inevitably have ruined every parish in the kingdom; and we ought, as we wish to keep clear of new burdens, to look strictly into the schemes of theoretical men. We have now another bill offered for consideration, by a person who stands high in the public opinion, and whose good intentions there are but very few will doubt; but he, like his predecessor, is no more than a theorist.

Mr. Whitbread, in the preamble to his intended Act of Parliament, seems to think that the greatest part of the moral evils which have, in the course of two centuries, been introduced into the management of the affairs of the poor, may be counteracted by educating the children of the poor in the first rudiments of reading. This opinion of his rests upon a very tottering foundation. He supposes, that, because they have no compulsatory laws in Scotland for raising money for the relief of the poor, it must be owing to the education their children receive in their infancy. If he had made a little enquiry into the state of society in Scotland, he would have found, that as refinement, dissipation, and a neglect of the sabbath increase, the expenses for maintaining the poor keep pace with them.

Experience and observation on what hath been passing among us during the last twenty years, ought to have taught those who move in the first ranks of men, that, as they cast off all appearance of the public worship of God, they will be imitated by those under them; and every irreligious and immoral action will grow more gross as they descend, till they efface from the minds of the lower order of the people all sense of the necessity of a religious, sober, and moral conduct.

When an evil is become general, it is not to be thought that it can be counteracted by teaching children the alphabet, so irksome to their active spirits. What can be expected from two years education, to enable them to pass untainted in the midst of temptation through the dangerous path of youth up to man? To change the morals of a nation from bad to good will require the aid of religious examples; and they who have diffused the poison must offer the antidote. The cause must be sufficient to produce the intended effect. Every one is looking up to those above them, and watching their manners, their habits, and their actions; and when they are irreligious and immoral, they will soon imitate them, as far as they are able. If ever we expect a national reform, it must begin in the first circles; they must attend the public worship themselves, and see that their servants and their dependents do the same; that they may learn the necessity of leading a religious, sober, and industrious life in their station, as it is required of them both by the laws of God and the laws of man.

If any one should think, from what I have advanced, that I am wishing to keep the rising generation in ignorance, they entirely mistake my argument. My wish is, that every one of them could read this lesson—*Servants be obedient to your masters.* My meaning is simply this, that a village education of two years, to teach children to spell, can never produce what is expected from it, by the patriotic framer of the bill; nor can it answer the great expense the nation must be put to in trying the experiment. Though theorists seldom gain much from experience, observation, and facts, it may be prudent and necessary, before we begin to build, to consider whether we shall do it to any advantage, and whether we shall be able to finish.

In the returns made to parliament,

A. D. 1803, it appears, that the number of parishes, or places, in England and Wales, amounted to 14,611, which made returns, and they will require a considerable sum to put this new plan into execution. Where the parishes are small they will be permitted to unite within a reasonable distance; and where they are large, two or three schools will be required; and if we reckon the average number at 10,000, we shall not probably much exceed the mark. Each of these seminaries are to be provided with a master and mistress; and, if they are qualified to teach what is required of them, it will be in times like the present but little better than starving them, upon a stipend of forty pounds a year. But, admitting it forty upon an average, then 10,000 × 40=400,000 a yearly expense, without the buying of land, purchasing or building houses and schools, and repairing them.

If only three hundred pounds be allowed for this purpose, as the average price for each house and school, then our expense will stand as follows, 10,000 × 300=3,000,000 × 5=15,000,000÷100=150,000; the interest of which must be paid yearly till the debt can be discharged.

To meet these sums, the bill hath provided, that a rate of one shilling in the pound may be levied upon all taxable property yearly; and, if this should not be equal to answer the various expenses this bill will entail upon us, each parish may take up money at interest, and add a further burden; but they cannot raise more than one additional shilling in the pound within the year. By the returns of the officers to parliament the parochial taxes already amount, upon an average, to 4s. 5¼d. in the pound throughout the kingdom, which raises 5,348,205l. 9s. 3¾d.; and, by adding one shilling in the pound, we shall have 6,675,306l. 16s. 7¾d. Is this the way we are to ease our present burdens? Are we to be led blindfold into such expenses without considering what the charity and Sunday schools have done for us towards lessening the poor's rates for the last thirty years? In London and Westminster they have educated yearly between seven and eight thousand, and many thousands more have been educated in the kingdom in a far superior manner than what can be done under the intended bill. With all these endeavours, have not the poor's rates, within the last thirty years, increased double upon us? Why then proceed upon such an extensive plan, in defiance of experience, if expenses increase upon us on a contracted scale? What can we expect more from the children of cottagers, and of the lowest of the manufacturers, who, by the time they are seven years of age, are employed in various ways, to add a penny to their parents' earnings? For, in times like the present, all those who are endeavouring to live by their industry must work, if they would eat; and between necessity and playing the truant, there will be but few scholars who will attend half their time.

But after such an enormous expense in making preparations, we must expect not a little perplexity and trouble in admitting scholars, and in compelling them to attend to good regulations.

The fourteen articles relative to the building of the schools, framing rules to be observed, presenting and dismissing children, providing for the master and mistress, and suspending or discharging them for misbehaviour or neglect of duty, may be reduced to a short compass, by giving the whole power at once into the hands of the justices of the peace, and letting them transact the whole business.

If the ministers, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of a parish, be not qualified to discharge the duties they are required to perform, why appoint them? And, if the integrity or the abilities of men are now to be estimated by their rent-roll or their office, then let those who have the most money in the parish be selected to guard this new system of education, and let them have the power of doing it.

Can it be supposed, that the minister, and the churchwardens, and overseers of a parish, will offer to discharge their duty with spirit, as nominal visitors, when they can neither present or dismiss a child, or suspend or discharge their teachers for neglect or misbehaviour, without

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TOWN of MONTE VIDEO.

30. 1807. by H.D. Symonds, Paternoster Row.

being amenable to a justice of the peace, upon the complaint of a drunken or worthless parent of a child; and the officers to be summoned to answer for their conduct, and have eight or ten miles to travel, as a certain expense, the loss of a day's work, and the neglect of their business? After all they have done, the magistrate may reverse their orders, the master and the mistress may set them at defiance, the children play the truant as they please, and their parents will find an excuse for them; and the minister and the officers may go and complain to the justices, that their authority is at an end. If the statute is to contain articles for establishing and superintending the schools, they must, if they are of any service, be very different from those which are now offered, or there had much better be none.

As there appears such a fundamental error in supposing, that so great an effect as the changing of the habits and morals of the poor of a whole nation can proceed from so trifling a cause as the teaching of children to spell, which is all that can be expected from the plan, it naturally leads us to doubt, whether the two next heads in the bill, or the scheme for forming a poor's fund and an insurance office, will not prove an unsuccessful undertaking.

The preparations for establishing these offices, and the appointing commissioners, cashiers, clerks, servants, accountant and treasurer, hath the appearance of the establishing of a new national-bank; or an insurance office, upon as large a plan as that near Blackfriar's-Bridge, to receive the sum of five pounds at one payment, and not more than twenty of any one person within the year. The king, his heirs, and successors, are to appoint the commissioners, who are to provide all the persons to be employed with the approbation of the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury.

If a certain number of commissioners be necessary to inspect the proceedings in the poor's fund and insurance office, it would surely be more respectable for gentlemen of character and fortune to discharge their duty disinterestedly, than to have any fees annexed to their office by statute; fees, which are to arise from the surplus beyond what shall be found sufficient to answer the principal money laid out. Surely, it would have appeared more patriotic, if a plan had been formed for the poor to have received every possible advantage which could be made of their scanty pittance, and to have had less parade in transacting the business.

Can any good reason be assigned, why gentlemen of title and fortune should have a gratuity reserved for them in the same bill, which requires the minister, churchwardens, and overseers to give up their time and their trouble, and be liable to be harassed by a summons from a magistrate without the least prospect of any recompence, and with a certainty of ill-will and censure for their services?

The articles belonging to these sections are too long and perplexed for the poor to comprehend them; and if they should save a few pounds, they will be too cautious of them to trust them in the hands of strangers, to be sent they know not where, nor to whom.

Much trouble might have been spared by appointing country bankers to transmit the money, but it does not require many observations on those heads, as they will probably be as unproductive as the first; but they will not put the nation to upwards of half a million sterling to try the experiment.

There are several other parts of this bill which require some attention, as they will considerably increase, instead of lessening our expenses.

If a person is to gain a settlement by five years residence in a parish, a drunken idle fellow ought to be excluded from the privilege, as much as a criminal one; and there ought to be a marked distinction between them and the industrious poor.

A law is certainly very much wanted to compel strangers who come to abide in a parish, to swear to their last legal settlement; but it must be very different from that which is now proposed to us, or it must inevitably create a considerable expense. As the section of the intended act now stands, if a person in Cornwall swears to his last legal settlement in

Northumberland, the triplicate of the adjudication of the justices and the examination must be sent by a special messenger, and delivered to the churchwardens, or one of them, that the delivery may be proved upon oath. It is plain that the framer of this bill hath never considered any thing of expenses; and it is in vain to complain of them in appeals, if invention is racked to increase them. When the duplicate is filled, why should not the clerk send the triplicate by post, and the officer be obliged to acknowledge the receipt of it within a limited time, under a penalty? But these are not the only objectionable parts of the bill: there is a most singular assertion advanced, page 23, which offers a striking proof how far prejudice may bias the judgment, even of a sensible man. It is said, "It is found by experience, that the maintaining the poor in workhouses is much greater than maintaining them in their own habitations." This is contrary to all experience. This error was first advanced upon the authority of the returns made by the parish officers, when it appears that the difference between the occasional reliefs and the intire maintenance of the poor in workhouses is as three to twelve. Mr. Rose made this wonderful discovery; the Monthly Reviewers catched at it, and said, every person admitted into a workhouse was a loss of nine pounds a year to the public. So ignorant were they of the management of the affairs of the poor, that they made no distinction between the giving a poor person a shilling or two in a week to help them on, or the taking them into the house to clothe, and feed, and maintain them in all the necessaries of life. To publish such errors for facts is inexcusable, and yet they are not suffered to rest in quiet.

This subject is now brought forward to get the statute of the 9th of George I. repealed, or that part of it which says, 'any poor person or persons who shall refuse to be lodged, or maintained in a house provided for them, such poor person so refusing shall be put out of the book or books, where the names of the persons who ought to receive collections are to be registered, and shall not be entitled to ask or receive collections.' What occasion then is there for what follows in the bill under consideration, when it already appears by the returns of the officers to parliament, that they now relieve 336,199 paupers permanently in England and Wales? The repealing of a bill, and then enacting again that they may allow what is already allowed, may seem strange to those who do not look far enough to discover the secret. The repealing that part of the 9th of George I. and enacting that they shall allow one-fourth of the labour of a man to a man, one-fifth of the labour of a woman to a woman, and one-sixth of the labour of a child to a child, will considerably enhance the expense, and deprive the officers of all discretionary power. It will also encourage idleness, for there are but few who will work while they can get any supply to subsist without it.

Though there is much to reprobate in this bill, there are one or two good points in it. The holding monthly vestries might be made useful, if any means could be devised to get the parishioners to attend them. The officers might lay before them the whole transactions of the month, with the sums expended under different heads. The names of paupers who have applied for relief, the reason of their applying, and how much allowed them; what removals they have, what appeals, and upon what ground they proceed, and the reason why any one is excused from paying the parochial rates; if this step be not guarded with caution, it will cast the burden upon very few in corporate towns. Every one will interest himself in behalf of his friend and relations, and the friends of his customers; and it will become a trafficking system, and the last evil will be much worse than the first. If it would not be considered an invidious undertaking, I could produce proof of it.

The giving a person a number of votes, in proportion to their rates, can never answer any good purpose; for it is placing all the power in the hands of a very few persons.

If rewards are to be given, they ought to be left to the discretion of the vestry, whether in doing it there is a probability of lessening any fu-

ture expense. These are not times to be prodigal of the public money.

It is rather a singular circumstance to me, that the justices in this bill should be ordered to equalize the county rate; and that the magistrates in corporate towns should be suffered to go on levying the rate, expending the money and passing their own accounts, and not the least notice taken of it. As the law now stands, the inhabitants of a privileged jurisdiction must pay, but they cannot inspect the accounts if they know their money is illegally expended. One of the first steps is to correct abuses, and it is to be hoped that some public-spirited member will propose a clause for the magistrates of exempt jurisdictions to admit such accounts to be inspected at reasonable times by such inhabitants as pay to them; for the treasurer of the county will not refuse it to any creditable person.

If the bill in question should ever pass into a law, many of the clauses will be attended with serious additional expenses to the public, and with very little prospect of any advantage. The observations I have offered on the most prominent and leading features of this intended statute ought to be well considered by every one, before they begin to demolish the old system. It would be certainly a much safer method to endeavour to correct the errors and corrupt practices which time hath introduced in the management of the affairs of the poor, and to try what the present laws are capable of doing.

I much doubt whether this hath ever been put to the test; and I dare affirm, that with a few additional laws there are men in this kingdom, who, if they had the authority without being checked and perplexed with interested people, would soon reduce the poor's rates very considerably indeed, without adopting any doubtful or expensive experiment, and at the same time they would render the poor more comfortable.

On the Events which contributed to the Restoration of Learning.

THE events and circumstances which have contributed to the revival and restoration of learning, are of so pleasing a nature to the man of letters, that a short account of them will, I hope, prove agreeable to the readers of this excellent miscellany.

The Arabians or Saracens, whose wild and barbarous enthusiasm had destroyed the Alexandrian library in the seventh century, were the first people who were captivated with the learning and arts of Greece; the Arabian writers translated into their own language many Greek authors, and from them the first rays of science and philosophy began to enlighten the western hemisphere, and in time dispelled the thick cloud of ignorance which, for some ages, had eclipsed literature.

The Caliph Almanzor was a lover of letters and learned men, and science of every kind was cultivated under his patronage. His grandson Almamun obtained from the Greek emperors copies of their best books, employed the ablest scholars to translate them, and took great pleasure in literary conversations. Under the patronage of the Caliphs, the works of the most valuable Greek authors, in different branches of science, were translated into Arabic. In philosophy, those of Plato and Aristotle; in mathematics, those of Euclid, Archimedes, Apollonius, Diophantus, and others; in medicine, Hippocrates, Galen, and the best professors in this branch of science; in astronomy, Ptolemy, and other authors. The Arabian literati not only translated the works of the Greeks, but several of them composed original pieces, as Abulfeda, Abulpharagius, Bohadin, and others.

It was from the Arabians that these western parts became first acquainted with the Greek philosophy; and from them several branches of science were introduced into Europe as early as the ninth century, and even into Britain before the end of the eleventh, in which and in the three succeeding centuries several Englishmen travelled into Arabia and Spain in search of knowledge; amongst others Adelard, a monk of Bath, Robert, a monk of Reading, Retinensis, Shelly, Morley, and others.

Several foreigners also travelled in search of science; amongst others, Gerbertus, a native of France, who

enriched these western parts with the knowledge which he had obtained from learned Arabians. The abilities of this great man raised him to the archiepiscopal see of Rheims, then to that of Ravenna, and at length to the papal chair, which he filled from the year 998 to 1003; but such was the bigotry and superstition of those times that these great luminaries of science, though most of them ecclesiastics, were accused of magic by the ignorant herd of their brethren. Even Pope Gerbert himself, as Bishop Otho gravely relates of him, obtained the pontificate by wicked means; for the bishop assures us, that he had given himself up wholly to the Devil, on condition he might obtain what he desired; and that it was to this circumstance, and not to the patronage of the emperor Otho III. who had been his pupil, nor to that of Robert the French king, his great benefactor, that he owed his election. A Cardinal Benno also accuses this great man of holding an intercourse with demons; nor did superstition and bigotry cease to persecute science and genius till the end of the seventeenth century.

Our Roger Bacon, a Franciscan monk, who flourished in the 13th century, was accused of magic, and was cast into a French prison, where he remained for many years.

Franciscus Petrarch was suspected of magic; and John Faust, who was either the inventor or among the first practisers of printing, was obliged to reveal his art to clear himself from the accusation of having had recourse to diabolical assistance.

But the great Galileo met with the hardest fate, for he was not only imprisoned by the inquisition, but he was also under the necessity of publicly denying those philosophical truths which he had investigated; and, what is worse for posterity, superstition and ignorance persecuted his fame beyond the grave, for the confessor of his widow taking advantage of her piety obtained leave to peruse his manuscripts, of which he destroyed those which *in his judgment* were not fit to be allowed.

J. S.

GAMBIER'S MORAL EVIDENCE.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

A BOOK has lately been published by a clergyman* of the established church, which I with many others consider as a valuable treatise on the subject of "Moral Evidence." It was written, I am well assured, with the sole view of promoting the best interests of mankind by pointing out the causes of error, and thus in some measure enabling us to avoid it. I had hopes that the book would be received by the public with approbation, and become extensively useful. Judge then what must have been my surprise and disappointment, on being told that in the "Oxford Review,"† a new publication, this book was very severely censured! However, on procuring the Review and reading the article, I could not help thinking that the censures of the reviewers reflected more disgrace on themselves than on the author of this work. To me, there appeared in them a striking defect, both of candour and of discernment. With your permission, I propose to make a few remarks on the manner in which this book has been reviewed; and I am encouraged to hope that you will not refuse to insert them, when you consider that there is no other mode of redress to which the author, however injured, can have recourse.

The Oxford reviewers begin their account of the book by affirming that they "have searched in vain for either novelty of reflection, or depth of research; nor have we," say they, "been compensated for the want of these by any thing of that luminous exposition of the first principles of reasoning which we were so fully prepared to expect." These are heavy charges, and will doubtless excite a great contempt for the work in the minds of those readers who trust with implicit confidence to the judgment of these critics.

It might, however, have been reasonably expected that the following passage from the preface would have precluded every observation of the kind. "As there is no book written

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* The Rev. Mr. Gambier.

† Published Feb. 1, 1807.

professedly on this subject (at least as far as the author of this tract can learn) these hints are offered; but not as new thoughts. For in the present advanced state of science, little that is new can be expected on a subject of this nature. Nor are they proposed as comprising a complete system, but merely as an introduction to the study of moral evidence." What reason could the reviewers have, after reading this passage (if they did read it), to expect novelty of reflection?

But why, it may be asked, did the author publish his work, if he was conscious that it contained nothing new? That it contains *nothing* new, I am not disposed to admit. It embraces a variety of topics which the reviewers have not condescended to notice; nor have they even given the contents of the chapters. Now, though some of these topics may have been incidentally treated of by writers on logic and the human mind, I presume it cannot be shewn that they have all been fully discussed by any writers whatever; nor that they have been systematically arranged for the ease and advantage of the student.

Whoever reads with attention the treatise on 'Moral Evidence," and is capable of appreciating its value, must, I conceive, be convinced that the author's sole aim was utility: to expose the arts of sophistical disputants, and to teach youth to reason with accuracy on several subjects of the highest importance to their welfare; not to supersede the excellent treatises on logic, of which we are already possessed, by a "luminous exposition of the first principles of reasoning," as the reviewers profess to have expected. The different kinds of moral evidence are, however, clearly defined; and a distinction pointed out between those which are in danger of being confounded, as well as particular directions respecting each of them. What other "exposition on the first principles of reasoning" could any reader expect?

Next the reviewers cavil at the title of the book. "In the very title of this work, subjects are identified which are in themselves extremely distinct, and this necessarily creates a confused notion of the topics about to be discussed. 'An Introduction to the Study of Moral Evidence; *or* of that Species of Reasoning which relates to Matters of Fact and Practice.' Here terms are represented as synonimous which are by no means such. *Evidence* of any kind is that upon which our *reasoning* is founded; and a mind which may readily admit the one, may be wholly incapable of the other. They differ as cause from effect; and it is certain that the same moral evidence will give rise to a very different species of reasoning, according to the stamp and extent of the understanding to which it is submitted."

This I call *cavilling*, because it is insisting on the necessity of making a distinction which is unwarranted by our best writers. Dr. Campbell, in his Philosophy of Rhetoric, plainly uses the terms evidence and reasoning as convertible.* Dr. Johnson thus defines the word evidence—1st, "The state of being evident, clearness, &c." 2dly, "Testimony, proof," The word *proof* surely comprehends reasoning as well as facts. What phrase is more common than "demonstrative evidence?" and how can a proposition be *demonstrated* without reasoning? The reviewers seem to have been misled by observing the practice in courts of justice, where the evidence is always considered as a distinct thing from the reasoning of the counsel; but the same distinction does not prevail in the scientific use of the word.

The author of this work states, with great perspicuity, how moral evidence differs from demonstration in several particulars; shews the superiority of the latter; and then remarks, "hence, perhaps, some persons may conclude that the study of moral evidence will be of little use. But however inferior it may be to demonstration, it is not possible to avoid using it constantly; for it is the only light afforded us to form our practical opinions and regulate our conduct." "But," say the reviewers, "does he not here confound moral evidence with the precepts of moral duty?" By no means. The precepts of moral duty are acknowledged to be clear and determinate. No man can entertain a doubt whether or not he ought to be just in his dealings; but a question may arise

* Second edition, vol. i. p. 214.

respecting the justice or injustice of any particular action, which cannot so readily be solved. It may depend on a number of minute circumstances which ought to be carefully considered; and when we have done our utmost by these means to ascertain the truth, our conclusion must be founded on moral evidence: so that the phrase *under the conduct of moral evidence* HAS a meaning, notwithstanding what the reviewers have urged against it; and that meaning implies nothing absurd.

It was observed, that "the necessity of acting on this inferior species of evidence is suited to the state in which we are placed; a state in which all the faculties received from the Creator are put to the trial. Now the clear light of demonstration would be ill adapted to the trial of our understandings on practical questions; because it could scarcely fail of compelling us to a right judgment even in spite of the most perverse inclinations or the greatest insincerity. But, being under the conduct of moral evidence, our sincerity is continually put to the test. Hence, if a man wish to make his views of duty consist with his inclinations or present interests, he can seldom want a pretext for so doing; and the greatest talents, natural or acquired, will not secure him against this delusion, but, on the contrary, rather promote it; for they only serve him with more able counsel to deceive himself." On this the reviewers remark, "Surely no writer ever before gravely affirmed that the practical excellence of moral evidence consisted in its defect and imperfection." Instead of making any reply to this perverse remark, I shall entreat my readers to consider, first, whether a sincere desire to know, in all cases, what is incumbent on us as rational, social, and accountable creatures, be not a virtue? and, secondly, whether they could have equal scope for the exercise of this virtue, had it been practicable to ascertain, in every instance, the path of duty with as great clearness and certainty as we can ascertain the truth of a proposition in Euclid's Elements? To me it is evident, that, on such a supposition, there would be little room for the exercise of sincerity; and if the Almighty intended that we should cultivate this virtue, then, notwithstanding what the Oxford reviewers have thought proper to assert to the contrary, "the clear light of demonstration would be ill adapted to the trial of our understandings on practical questions."*

The Oxford reviewers wish the author of "Moral Evidence" to consider seriously to what his reasoning amounts, when he affirms that the greatest talents, natural or acquired, are calculated rather to promote that delusion which sets our duty and our desires at variance [this is an inaccuracy of the reviewers:—the author had said, 'if a man wish to make his

* Respecting the nature of the evidence for a future state, the following sentiments of archdeacon Paley are submitted to the reader's attention. Had they ever attracted the notice of the Oxford reviewers, they would probably have charged the archdeacon with 'gravely affirming that the excellence of this evidence consisted in its defect and imperfection.'

"Irresistible proof would restrain the voluntary powers too much; would not answer the purpose of trial and probation; would call for no exercise of candour, seriousness, humility, inquiry; no submission of passions, interests, and prejudices to moral evidence and to probable truth; no habits of reflection, none of that previous desire to learn and to obey the will of God, which forms, perhaps, the test of the virtuous principle."—"May it not be said that irresistible evidence would confound all characters and all dispositions? would subvert rather than promote the true purpose of the divine councils; which is not to produce obedience by a force little short of mechanical constraint, (which obedience would be regularity, not virtue, and would perhaps hardly differ from that which inanimate bodies pay to the laws imposed upon their nature) but to lead moral agents agreeably to what they are; which is done when light and motives are of such a nature and imparted in such measures that the influence of them depends on the recipients themselves." —*Evidences of Christianity, 2d edition, Vol. II. pages* 368—371.

views of duty *consist* with his inclination or present interests,' which is a totally different thing], than to secure us against it. Does it not imply that the divine gift of reason becomes destructive in proportion as it is improved, and that knowledge is the parent of vice and error?—Let me ask the reviewers if they never heard of such a thing as sophistry? and whether they do not know that by means of it a man may impose upon his own understanding as well as on others? If they admit this fact, why do they insinuate that, according to the principles inculcated by the author of 'Moral Evidence,' the faculty of reason ought not to be cultivated, when he only cautions his readers against its abuse?

I should intrude too much on the limits of your publication, and perhaps exhaust the patience of your readers, were I to notice every passage in this review, in which I conceive the treatise on 'Moral Evidence' to be treated with injustice. I pass on, therefore, to the case of the King of Siam, who, because he had never experienced the effects of extreme cold on water, nor knew any one who had experienced it, rejected such an account from the Dutch ambassador; and was therefore mentioned as an instance of the fallibility of conclusions drawn from experience. "His own experience," says the author of 'Moral Evidence,' "and that of all others, as far as he could learn, were in direct contradiction to the ambassador's assertion; he had therefore as strong reasons for disbelieving him as the most constant experience could afford, yet he was mistaken."

On this the reviewers observe, "How the proposition that what our own constant experience and the experience of others confirm still falls short of absolute certainty, is at all illustrated by an instance of a person who rejected as untrue what his own constant experience and that of all others within his knowledge had uniformly contradicted, is more than we can discover." And yet it seems to require very little penetration to make this *discovery*, if such it can be called, when it was so clearly pointed out, that the only matter of surprise with me is how it could be missed. For was not the King of Siam misled by relying on his own constant experience, and that of all those with whom he had been previously acquainted? Was he not induced by it to discredit the testimony of the Dutch ambassador, notwithstanding its truth? What then can be more evident than that the most constant and uniform experience does not amount to absolute certainty?

"This writer," the reviewers affirm, "is moreover incorrect in stating that the King of Siam *rejected the evidence* of the Dutch ambassador for the existence of ice. He only *discredited his assertion*." Is testimony then *no* evidence? In courts of justice, if I mistake not, it is deemed a species of evidence, and in many cases considered as perfectly satisfactory. And why it should not in every case that scarcely admits of any other, it is not easy to conceive. But the reviewers seem determined to find fault, whether opportunity offers or not.

They proceed as follows: "The very next paragraph contains a specimen of false and inconclusive reasoning, which, notwithstanding that we have already transgressed our limits, we shall proceed to notice, because it involves in it an error which tends to confound and perplex the first truths of moral science." They then quote the following passage:—

"This evidence (arising from experience) is also inferior to demonstration, if the propositions affirm the event of things in particular cases; for, as it was observed, the conclusion which my own constant experience, and that of others afford, respecting these events, is that they happen according to some established law of nature. Now the laws of nature depend upon the will of God; but we cannot be certain that it is his will that they should always continue the same. He may have been willing to suspend them on certain occasions, where it seemed fit to his infinite wisdom. He may even determine that they shall be totally changed or abolished. Hence we cannot be certain that events which depend upon these laws will always

continue the same.—Consequently, the evidence we have for these events is inferior to demonstration."

In order to give their objection to this passage a greater air of plausibility, the reviewers represent the premises as referring to the future, and the conclusion to the past. "Are we not certain of a *past* fact," say they, "because we cannot pronounce upon the *future?* Are our senses less to be trusted with the truths arising out of the known and visible laws of nature, because for aught that we can tell it may possibly please infinite wisdom at some period or other to alter or suspend them? &c. &c." But do not the words which they quote, "he *may have been* willing, &c." clearly refer to the past? And are they not part of the premises? If the Almighty may have been willing to suspend the laws of nature on certain occasions, how can we have evidence equal to demonstration for events which depend on those laws? Indeed, if that were the case, unbelievers might demonstrate the falsehood of christianity, for it is founded on a series of events which could never have happened according to the regular course of nature.

If "the laws of nature depend upon the will of God," and if "we cannot be certain that it is his will that they should always continue the same," I would refer it to the decision of any one who understands the meaning of the terms, whether the evidence which we have for these events must not necessarily be inferior to demonstration? Yet the reviewers affirm, that they "have not often witnessed a grosser instance of false induction;" and that this reasoning "involves in it an error which tends to confound and perplex the first truths of moral science!"

They conclude their account of this work, by observing very justly, that "to bring his opinions to the test of examination is the duty of every one who puts in his claim to sense and reason; but it is a duty more immediately incumbent on him who seats himself in the chair of instruction, and assumes to rectify the reason and model the understanding of others." Reviewers may, in a peculiar manner, be said to "seat themselves in the chair of instruction; to assume the office of rectifying the reason and modelling the understanding of others." *They* therefore, we may presume, cannot be unwilling to bring their opinions to the test of examination; nor can they be reasonably displeased at the freedom with which I have treated their remarks.

Intreating your pardon for having detained you so long, I remain, Sir,

Maidstone, Yours, &c.
March 6, 1807. Rd. Allchin.

It may be proper to mention here, that the author of 'Moral Evidence' is the Rev. Mr. Gambier, of Langley, in Kent; and that the 2d number of the Oxford Review, in which the work was noticed, was published the first day of February last. These circumstances are mentioned lest the references at the bottom of the first page should not be sufficient.

The Coffee-Room.—No. II.

Oh, blindness to the future! kindly giv'n,
That each may fill the circle mark'd by Heav'n. Pope.

WITHOUT controverting the celebrated maxim of the author, from whose writings I have selected my motto, namely, that 'whatever is is right,' it must be acknowledged, that many of those principles by which Heaven usually directs the events of the world, can be reconciled to our ideas of justice only by considering them as parts of the large and complicated moral machine which regulates the universe. Immediate and particular effect is not, in this view of the subject, so much to be considered as remote and general tendency: and consequently, until man acquires a sufficient comprehension of faculty to understand the enlarged whole, it is rashness for him to venture the censure of any component part.

No circumstance of life more imperiously demands the support of this consoling recollection, than the melancholy truth that of those who in various ways have wrought most public good, few have had their labours rewarded by individual advantage. Columbus who in discovering a world shared with Heaven the glory of creating it, and Gallileo who liberated nature from shackles forged by the *ipse dixit* of pedants, were recompensed;

the navigator by the supercilious displeasure of a court, the philosopher in the silent dungeons of the inquisition. Were the trouble and anxiety previously necessary, and the invidious calumnies subsequently attached to the successful accomplishment of enterprise, foreseen by youthful aspirers to fame, exertion would doubtless be palsied by their dread of failure, or disgust at ingratitude. Fortunately, however, where Certainty is wanting, her place in this world is ever supplied by Hope, and we seldom open our eyes on calamity till we feel the pressure of her hand. Man, debarred from prying into futurity with the telescope of prediction, contentedly amuses himself with the magical lanthorn of fancy; and, although the images presented by the latter are unreal and delusive, yet they stimulate effort by raising desire, while the former, disclosing a gloomy perspective of misfortune, would only depress. It is to this want of foresight, then, by so many thoughtlessly arraigned, that we owe those various improvements which the inspirations of genius, or the labours of assiduity have from time to time brought about. And thus it is that we continue to suck the delicious sweetness of the honey, while the industrious storer of the hive lies crushed at our feet.

Mankind are seldom or never so much inclined to moralize as when smarting under a recent disappointment. A lusty gentleman who had, with great labour, almost mastered the acclivity of a steep eminence, was, by the effects of a false step, rolled headlong to the bottom. Bruised and torn by the rudeness of the descent, he seated himself on a stone at the foot of the height to which he had aspired, and, looking wishfully upward, as he wiped the dirt and sweat from his forehead, exclaimed, "Ah! this is all owing to the law of gravitation." His own unwieldy clumsiness, and imprudence in attempting such an unsuitable enterprise, never occurred to his mind as the true causes of his misfortune. Thus it is with men in general, if they can trace the failure of their expectations to any source rather than their own misconduct; if the laws of nature, the depravity of the human race, or the uncertainty of event, can be made to bear the blame, each in his turn becomes a moral philosopher, or as the elegant Beattie expresses it, 'Thinks as a sage, while he feels as a man.' As I dare not venture to describe myself as belonging to that enviable class of authors who remark on human frailty without participating in it; and who discuss the effects of passion or habit with the calmness of an insulated naturalist making experiments on electricity; I scruple not frankly to confess, that those reflections on the general unworthy treatment of aspiring merit with which I have ushered in the *second* number of the "Coffee-Room," originate solely in the censure occasioned by the publication of the *first*. If they but afford as much instruction to others as they have bestowed consolation on myself, my readers can have no reason to urge the objection of their springing from disappointment. It is not that I have as yet to complain of any peculiar severity from the world at large. The extreme youth, and perhaps the insignificance of my undertaking have hitherto shielded it from general criticism. But, alas! my hopes have failed in their very foundation; and the spot I had anticipated as the chief scene of my triumph has become the centre of my disgrace. After having experienced the almost unanimous disapprobation of the members of the Coffee-Room, I feel public applause or blame a matter of minor importance. And this confession ought to be taken rather as a mark of candour than of disrespect. The circle in which our hopes, fears, wishes, and disappointments move, with a fluctuating and irregular revolution, is far less eccentric than many are willing to acknowledge. Universal fame and unbounded glory are doubtless high sounding words, and have ever been adopted as themes of panegyric, and held out as prospects to excite. But those who appear most anxious in their pursuit regard them as means rather than ends of attainment. It is because importance is acquired at *home* by the possession of influence *abroad*, that this latter is so eagerly sought after; and the applause of the *many*

is only prized as securing the esteem of the *few*. Nature, to cement that general union in which she takes so much delight, has inseparably connected public and private estimation; but in the bosoms of individuals it is that man deposits his happiness, and it is their opinion alone that affects it.

By converting the social metings of the Coffee-Room into the basis of a periodical publication, I had, to be sure, stolen a march on my associates; but then I had conferred on them an importance which I supposed would afford the more satisfaction, as it was unexpectedly bestowed. Regarding myself as the founder of the celebrity our society was about to acquire, I freely indulged in the wildest reveries of sanguine anticipation. Nay, I had the temerity to cherish a hope of being promoted from the office of secretary to that of president of our meeting! The extravagance of this latter speculation can only be excused by considering that the greatest difficulties are in idea the soonest mastered: reason, as it were, bounds over impossibilities, while lesser impediments she patiently sets about obviating. I must at the same time confess, that I also occasionally had my fears; for hope and fear, like man and wife, though ever at variance, are in this world inseparably connected. I was conscious that my promotion to the rank of president would violate one of the fundamental ordinances of the society, which strictly prohibits all posts, offices, or employments whatsoever, save and except that of secretary. But this objection was easily answered on the principles held by our modern and most approved reformers; who inculcate, that the body establishing a constitution must ever retain the right of altering and violating it, or in other words, that it is the *makers* who may with the greatest propriety become the *breakers* of a law. When the superior talents of Mr. Courtland seemed to point *him* out as the person most likely to be benefitted by any deviation from our rules in the above respect, recollection speedily quieted me on this head, by bringing forward many living examples of the little attention paid to degrees of merit in the disposal of honours. And when I felt inclined to shrink from the magnitude of the responsibility I had incurred in throwing my associates on the public without having obtained their previous sanction of such a step, I recovered my courage by reflecting that a secretary of state frequently ventures on unauthorised measures, trusting to the patriotism of his motives for future indemnity, and that there exists no good reason why the secretary of a Coffee-Room should not be equally daring.

My readers will readily perceive by the above account, that our club was the place where, as Othello says, "I had treasured up my soul." As there are peculiar parts of the body endowed with more acute sensation and exquisite irritability than others, so the mind indulges particular feelings and desires, the gratification or disappointment of which occasion superior degrees of pleasure or of pain. The fancied importance attached to these wishes is but seldom proportioned to their actual merits. Like our paper currency, their value is too often merely nominal, and founded more on general custom than intrinsic worth. Of all others, none is more destitute of real and solid moment than an itch (if I may so term it) for precedence: yet, I appeal to my readers, male as well as female, if their experience does not prove it both general and importunate. For my own part, I must confess that I furnish no exception to the common rule; but, on the contrary, am tremblingly sensible of every fluctuation in the scale of friendly opinion. Being thus constituted, the decided disapprobation which the first number of the Coffee-Room met with from its members, naturally occasioned me much and severe uneasiness. I not only lost in some degree the esteem I formerly possessed, but I had the additional mortification of incurring censure through the very means by which I had hoped to gain an encrease of respect. Such a total discomfiture of my hopes must doubtless attract general sympathy. That this feeling may not be absorbed by emotions of personal regret, I hasten to declare that the displeasure of my associates has not gone the length of interdict-

ing the future progress of my undertaking. The Coffee-Room is still to be continued, but under certain restrictions and modifications. The description of these, as well as of the discussion that gave rise to them, shall furnish the subjects of my next paper. And if this delay should fortunately serve to create suspense, I am well aware that curiosity will furnish a more powerful incentive to the perusal of my *third* essay, than any ability displayed in the execution of my *second*.

March 30, 1807. C.

Elijah's Mantle.

ALTHOUGH it has recently been submitted to the public, in a separate form, we feel considerable pleasure on being authorised to present the following poem to our readers. Previous to its publication, we had been favoured with a private recitation of it; and, from various circumstances, we are induced to consider it as the legitimate production of the author of 'Ulm and Trafalgar.' In our next number it is intended to insert the poem of 'Uti Possidetis and Status Quo,' which is reported to come from the pen of the writer of 'Elijah's Mantle,' who, if rumour be correct, *now* holds a very ostensible situation in his Majesty's Councils.

When by th'Almighty's dread command,
Elijah, call'd from Israel's land,
Rose in the sacred flame,
His Mantle good Elisha caught,
And, with the Prophet's spirit fraught,
Her second hope became.

In Pitt our Israel saw combin'd
The Patriot's heart—the Prophet's mind,
Elijah's spirit here;
Now, sad reverse!—that spirit reft,
No confidence, no hope is left;
For no El'sha's near.

Is there among the greedy band,
Who've seiz'd on Power with harpy-hand,
And Patriot worth assume,
One on whom public faith can rest—
One fit to wear Elijah's vest,
And cheer the Nation's gloom?

Grenville,—to aid thy Treasury-fame,
A portion of his Mantle claim,
Pitt's generous ardour feel;
'Bove sordid self resolve to soar,
Amidst Exchequer gold be poor,
Thy wealth—the public weal.

Fox,—if on thee some remnant fall,
The shred may to thy mind recall
Those hours of loud debate
When thy unhallow'd lips oft prais'd
"The glorious fabric" traitors rais'd
On Bourbon's fallen state—

Thy soul let Pitt's example fire,
With Patriot zeal thy tongue inspire,
Spite of thy Gallic leaven;
And teach thee in thy latest day,
His form of prayer, (if thou canst pray)
"*O save my Country, Heaven!*"

Windham,—if e'er thy sorrows flow
For private loss, or public woe,
Thy rigid brow unbend:
Tears, over Cæsar, Brutus shed,
His hatred warr'd not with the dead—
And Pitt was once thy friend.

Does Envy bid thee *not* to mourn?
Hold then his mantle up to scorn,
His well-earn'd Fame assail;
Of funeral honours rob his corse,
And at his virtues, till thou'rt hoarse,
Like curst Thersites rail.

But know that these ungenerous deeds,
As long as age to age succeeds,
Shall prove thy glory's bane;
That noxious as the vernal blast,
Shall on thy blighted memory cast
An everlasting stain.

Illustrious Roscius of the State,
New breech'd and harness'd for debate,
Thou wonder of thy age!!!
Petty or Betty art thou hight,
By Granta sent to strut thy night
On Stephen's bustling stage?

Pitt's 'Chequer robe will Petty wear?
Take of his Mantle then a share,
'Twill aid thy Ways and Means;
And should Fat Jack, and his Cabal,
Cry "rob us the Exchequer, Hal!"
'Twill charm away those fiends.

Sage Palinurus of the realm!
By Vincent call'd to take the helm,
And play a proxy's part;
Dost thou a star, or compass know,
Canst reef aloft—or steer below?
Hast conn'd the seaman's chart?

No! from Pitt's Mantle tear a rag,
Enough to serve thee for a flag,
And hoist it on thy mast:
Beneath that sign (our prosperous star)
Shall future Nelsons rush to war,
And rival victories past.

Sidmouth,—though low his head be laid
Who call'd thee from thy native shade,
And gave thee second birth;—
Gave thee the sweets of Power and Place,
The tufted robe—the gilded mace,
And rear'd thy puny worth:

Think how his mantle wrapp'd thee round:
Is one of equal virtues found
Among thy *new* compeers?
Or can thy cloak of Amiens stuff,
Once laugh'd to scorn by Blue and Buff,
Screen thee from Windham's jeers?

When faction threaten'd Britain's land,
Thy new-made friends—a desperate band,
Like Ahab—stood reprov'd:
Pitt's powerful tongue their rage could check;
His counsel sav'd midst general wreck,
The Israel that he lov'd.

Yes, honour'd shade! whilst near thy grave
The letter'd sage, and chieftain brave,
The votive marble claim;
O'er thy cold corse—the public tear
Congeal'd a chrystal shrine shall rear
Unsullied—as thy fame!!!

Singular Instance of Gratitude in a Thief, with Ana from low, middling, and high Life.

THE late accounts in the newspapers, of the familiar chumming-conversation between Mackay, the veteran pickpocket, and Townsend the Bow-street officer, brought to my recollection the anecdote which I am about to relate; it also brought into my mind, reflections by no means of the most pleasing kind, or such as served to reconcile me to things as they are, and on which, if my life be spared, the public shall, at some future period, hear from me.

Some thirty years since, a fine athletic fellow, with only one leg, of the name of Francis Moore, used to entertain the good citizens of London and Westminster, in the streets, with jumping, assisted by a crutch, over a horse, the head of which was held up to the utmost height. A certain noble Duke (and indeed many persons of rank) were much entertained with the performances of this man, who was a very singular character; and they often made him handsome presents. This man was my author, and I quote him, because I have seen within these two or three years, a biographical sketch of him, in some one of the magazines, where it is asserted, that he was the great grandson of the noted Francis Moore, M. D. Almanac-maker and Soothsayer, in the reigns of Anne and Geo. I; an author, one of whose immortal works may put to shame the whole world of authors, ancient or modern, with respect to the extent of circulation and quantity of impression, since three hundred thousand is a usual number for an edition, and the work annually reprinted.

Frank's knowledge and connections amongst traps, (police-officers) pick-pockets, scamps, gamblers, procuresses, tumblers, and showmen, field-preachers, and tabernacle saints, were as extensive as any man of his day could boast; he was nevertheless honest by nature, and as much so by habit as it was possible a man could be, to whom the stars (who ought at least to have been more propitious to one of *his* family) had allotted such a perilous walk in life. He was a philosopher, and had a real regard for truth: as a proof of it, he repeatedly told the late Lord Littleton, myself, and others, that he would never survive his independence, or live to want: in conformity, he first hung himself in the skin-market, Leadenhall, and most handsomely basted a girl, with whom he cohabited, for cutting him down; to avoid which inconvenience, he afterwards took care to hang himself for good, in a lodging room in St. Giles's, where happened to be no officious intruders, and in that parish he was buried. He moreover assured me, and I have no reason to doubt the fact, which was beside confirmed to me by another eye-witness, that he had seen a certain reverend doctor, whose fervid eloquence in the pulpit, used to draw floods of tears from the eyes of the ungodly, sitting at the parlour fire of a certain noted house of accommodation in Goodman's-fields, with a brace of cherubs on his lap, little thinking of *his latter end.*

Moore's anecdote of the thief was as follows:—A miserable lad of fifteen years of age laid in the new gaol, in the Borough, whither he had been committed for some petty theft, with scarcely a rag to cover him, half devoured by vermin, and perishing with the ague. So repulsive are poverty and wretchedness, that no soul (not even a *pal*, or his flash-girl) would come near him, but a humane police officer—an humane officer!—who, by his charitable attentions and assistance, no doubt, saved the wretch's life. This made an impression upon the boy too deep ever to be effaced.

Being afterwards tried and discharged, and having no possible means of existence, but in those courses in which he had been bred, he proceeded in that which, in our country, is a regular occupation, and (like other professions) distinguished by a regular system and precise terminology. In the course of many years of various success, he was at length had in pursuit for a capital offence by the whole pack, in full cry, of the blood-hounds of office. He now recollected the obligation to his old friend, saying, that the life which that friend had preserved was justly his due, and surrendering himself to that officer, and being in course condemned at the next sessions, he mounted the scaffold, and took the never-failing drop; happy, to his last moment, that his friend *exclusively* would reap the price of his blood!!

An Observer of the Signs of the Times.

CHINESE CUSTOMS.

To the Editor of the Universal Mag.

SIR,

IN perusing the following description of a custom in Siam, by a celebrated French author, I was sensibly struck with the superiority of our own highly-favoured isle.

"The king of Siam keeps a great number of elephants. Those of his palace are particularly taken care of, and have extraordinary honours paid to them. The meanest have fifteen slaves to attend them, who are constantly employed in cutting hay, and gathering bananas and sugar canes for them. The king takes so much pride in these creatures, which are of no real use, that he estimates his power rather by their number than by that of his provinces. Under pretence of feeding these animals well, their attendants will drive them into gardens and cultivated lands, that they may trample upon them, unless the owners will purchase an exemption from these vexations by continual presents. No man would dare to enclose his field against the king's elephants, many of whom are decorated with honourable titles, and advanced to the highest dignities in the state.

"These things are revolting to our minds: and yet we have no right to discredit them: we who boast of some philosophy and of a milder kind of government, and who nevertheless live in a kingdom where the wretched peasant is loaded with irons if he should dare to mow his meadow, or to disturb his field, during the season of the coupling and hatching of the partridges; where he is obliged to leave his vine to the mercy of rabbits, and suffer his harvest to become a prey to deers, stags, and boars; and where he would be sentenced to the galleys, if he had the boldness to strike, either with his whip, or with a stick, any of these voracious animals."

Such was the situation of the peasantry of France. The most abject submission and crouching servility were required of them. How different from those of England! From almost the first civilization of our country it was celebrated for freedom and justice. The peasant and the peer had an equal right to apply to the laws for redress of injuries. Nay, the king himself ventures not to exert undue influence in this land of liberty!—

While e'en the peasant boasts these rights to scan,
And learns to venerate himself as man!

The English peasant could not boast, perhaps, the ruddy sparkling vine-juice in such great abundance as the French, but then he could boast of what was of infinitely more importance to his happiness. Wretched, indeed, must have been the lot of such men, who could tamely submit to have the dearest gift of life ravished from them by every proud titled knave, who chose to exercise his authority!

Your constant reader,

AMATOR LIBERTATIS.

London, Feb. 19, 1807.

PHILOSOPHICAL SPECULATIONS.

(Continued from page 120.)

BUT we can never get to the bottom, because the empty space is infinite. But where did the atoms first come from? Why from infinite space above. But if they can never traverse the infinite space below, 'tis impossible they can have passed through the infinite space above, therefore they never did pass through it. But supposing they did; they must naturally descend in parallel lines, as Polignac says, according to the nature of all bodies; especially as there could be

nothing to hinder it in empty space, and so nothing could be formed from them. Oh but they had a certain bending or inclination towards each other; and so the sun, moon, &c. were formed. But from what efficient cause, means, or instruments did this inclination, and bending their course towards each other proceed? Why from the same that the Newtonian course of the planets in vacuo, and attraction; viz. they are all effects without any cause. And indeed the Newtonian attraction seems evidently borrowed from the inclination of Epicurus's atoms to each other. Democritus, the philosopher, is said to be the first that invented these atoms and vacuum; but in order to remove all impediment to his atoms joining themselves to each other, gave great part of them understanding and reason, which I am sure is what he wanted himself.

It is certainly vain to bestow too much time in perusing the ancients; yet some insight into their physics and metaphysics may be of use; for though they contain little besides such truisms as every body thinks he understands without them, yet as they treat the subject of common reason and sense with some regularity, and clear up a number of mistakes people are apt to fall into, some acquaintance with them I cannot think amiss. They say when any thing is said to be done, seven questions may be asked about it included in the sentence below,* which except they can at least be probably answered, the thing is impossible, viz. Who did it? What was done? Where? By what helps, machines, or instruments? Why was it done? In what manner? When was it done?

Although the frequent circumnavigation of the earth having proved that we have Antipodes, must necessarily have disturbed and destroyed the everlasting fall of Epicurus's atoms, and all other bodies downwards, yet his infinite vacuum has some way escaped the same destruction; for in my opinion, the destruction of the one involves that of the other, as the vacuum was made only for the sake of the atoms. This would certainly have been the case, but that the Newtonians equally wanted it for their attraction, which, unless space be infinite, yes, and the heavenly bodies infinite too, would bring on, in some years, the most horrible confusion and catastrophe. And what could they find to fill up so much room except they took Epicurus's vacuum, which was exactly big enough for the purpose? For, as I read, the Newtonians assert that all the heavenly bodies attract each other, therefore, those that are near are attracted by those farther off; and those farther off are still attracted and attract those that are still farther off, and so on through infinite suns and planets, and through infinite space, and they prove it thus: If there were any bounds, say they, to the succession of heavenly bodies one beyond the other, those that are nearest those bounds would be attracted by those within side, but would have none to retract them on the outside; it would therefore happen that all would be attracted to the inside, and would in a course of time be all heaped together in one immense lump without motion and without light—Oh horrible! But it is some thousands of years ago that the old philosophers found out that there is no such thing existing as a process to infinity; and since Newton's time the most noted mathematicians have rejected the same in regard of their science also,—a great victory of metaphysics over its rebellious servant Mathesis. Besides, I would ask how it is possible that our sun should attract, or be attracted by the nearest fixed star, which the astronomers say is more than fourteen millions of millions of miles distant, when both consist of the most brilliant fire and flame, which, so far from being attractive, are repulsive in a very high degree. I shall not ask by what means or instruments this attraction is performed, for it must be something equivalent to ropes and pullies, which I never saw attempted to be assigned; but was alway forced to be contented with the general concrete noun attraction, which signifies only an abstract notion. But to come to the point, I can but be of the opinion of those who attribute the weight of bodies to the pressure of the incumbent air, and in no wise to a general attraction of one body to another, and

* Quis, Quid, Ubi, Per quæ, Cur, Quomodo, Quando? Cic.

in particular to the overbearing attraction of a great body to a little one; and the truth of this opinion seems to me to be fairly and sufficiently proved by the common barometer.

To elucidate this, I must premise that it is a general received rule, founded on many experiments, that the mean weight of the air is equal to a column of water twenty-seven feet in height; of which even the common pump-makers are convinced, as they find it impossible to raise water higher by suckage, and therefore always take care to fix the box of their pumps considerably less than that distance above the water of the well. Now as the mercury in the barometer is about fifteen times specifically, according to its volume, heavier than the water; and the long tube wherein the column of mercury is observed to rise and fall according to the different weight of the atmospherical air at different times, being about two feet long, and so closed at the top, as to be impervious to atmospherical air; the mercury is therefore always at the height that it can be drawn up to by suckage according to the weight of the air at the time; and the little air at the top of the tube being no ways affected by the atmospherical without, to which the glass is impervious but not so to the etherial, is encreased or diminished according as the heavier or lighter atmospherical air presses more or less on the mercury, which is exposed to it in the open reservoir below, and which makes the mercury near the top of the tube rise or fall. The greater or less weight of the air, therefore, makes the mercury in the reservoir heavier or lighter proportionably, which is indicated by the rise or fall of that in the tube; the whole weight of the air, therefore, constitutes the whole weight of the mercury, and consequently every thing else; and although every thing weighs more or less at one time than another, according to the different pressure of the air at the time: yet that is no inconvenience, or even perceivable; because, though a pound weight, for example, weighs more when the air is heavy than when it is lighter, yet whatever is weighed with it being equally affected by the weight of the air, is also equally heavier or lighter; what weighs a pound therefore at one time, always weighs the same at another. It also confirms my argument, that the barometer also proves the gradual diminution of the weight of air when carried upward by the mercury in the long tube sinking more and more as the barometer is carried higher, which it does in so regular a manner that it is generally used by geometricians to measure the exact height of mountains, by comparing the height of the mercury at the top with that at their foot: and it is manifest that if it were possible to ascend to such height that the mercury in the long tube descended to a level with that in the reservoir abovementioned, every thing would there entirely lose its weight.

VELLEIUS PROFUTURUS.

Lord SOMERVILLE'S *or the* SPRING CATTLE SHEW.—Monday March 2d, 1807.

THIS was, beyond all question, the most interesting and important exhibition of the kind which the public has ever witnessed, on the following grounds.—Two grand objects of the noble Lord's patriotic solicitude were *definitively* proved: his Spanish sheep and lambs, bred in this country, have arrived at a form and size, progressively, which fully evinces the certainty of their emulating, in these respects, the best breeds of this country; and in the opinion of an Italian gentleman, who has lately visited the finest Merino flocks of Spain, those which Lord Somerville has bred in England have improved in fleece, and in all respects, upon their Spanish progenitors ranging over their native soil. As to size, several of the pure Anglo-Merino wedders slaughtered for the dinner, weighed upwards of eight stone the carcase, and it is obvious from the improving nature of our soil, the breed will continue to increase in weight. These, it ought to be remarked, were the heaviest Merinos ever slaughtered, perhaps in Europe; and were the breed never to reach a larger size, it would be far enough from a disadvantageous circumstance. The rams were highly improved in form, and of full size to get stock for any possible purpose, whether upon upland or marsh soil.

The other object alluded to, is the cloth manufactured from Spanish wool, the growth of this country: this cloth, from the first, a beautiful and durable fabric, and fit for any market, has progressively improved, until the present exhibition, when Lord Somerville's pattern was judged superior in fineness, and equal in substance, to the best which could be procured in the metropolis, manufactured from the highest priced imported Spanish wool. Thus this great question is finally at rest, and the Emperor Napoleon may, in future, issue as many edicts as shall please him, against the importation of fine wool from the continent. The great British staple will remain secure and unaffected thereby.

The show was held at Sadler's Repository, Goswell-street, and the number of cattle, we think, larger than on any former occasion; the spectators, also, were very numerous, notwithstanding the coldness of the weather; and the place is extremely commodious; indeed, we think more so than the other Repository where the meeting was formerly held. The cattle in general were an excellent commodity for the butcher, none being excessively fattened, the pigs excepted, and held out a good grazing example; at the same time, it must be acknowledged, there was nothing to attract particular attention, but the Merino sheep and another article or two. We flattered ourselves to have discovered an improvement in the form of the Sussex oxen, which were not so flat and leggy as usual. The Yorkshire or Holderness cattle also made a good figure, and a heifer and cow of that superior breed belonging to Lord Braybrook, were generally admired. There was also a remarkably well-shaped Italian cow, small, short-horned, very fine in the bone, and of great docility and temper, which had been fattened by Lord Somerville; and a fine sized and well fed bullock, between the Indian and Devon breeds. A good cart stallion was shewn from the hundreds of Essex, very likely to get useful, boney, and well-shaped stock. A pair of full-sized Sussex oxen were exhibited in yoke, and driven up and down the yard in the crowd, proving the highest degree of handiness and docility. They certainly appeared too low in condition to be capable of that quantity of labour and exertion which they might otherwise be enabled to perform; and thereby hangs a question of no little importance to the interests of husbandry.

Amongst the English sheep, there was nothing particularly noticeable, except a very beautiful thorough shaped South-down belonging to Sir Thomas Carr. The Spanish crosses, Ryeland, and South-Down, were fine, the wedders slaughtered being full of proof, and weighing from ten to twelve stone upwards. Of the Merino rams sold and let by Lord Somerville, five produced the sum of 830l. three of them being sold for 500l. Of these, two were purchased by the Earl of Breadalbane for the use of his flocks in the Highlands of Scotland, and one by Mr. Duncombe, in Yorkshire.

A printed paper was given out, containing the particular conditions on which Lord Somerville lets his rams; also an account exhibited of the amount of his Lordship's clip of Merino wool for the last year; being 3228lb. pure Merino, sold for 493l. 13s. 6d. The value of each Merino fleece being 1l. 4s. Three parts bred do. 17s. 10d. Half do. 14s. 2½d. Ryland wool not included.

The pigs exhibited were, as usual, all of the *squab* species, and the gentlemen exhibitors, it is understood, assume to themselves no small portion of *improving* sagacity, in having discovered that this breed, so full of meaning, is the handsomest, the best, and most productive of all possible breeds, and that *flesh*, whether in pork or mutton, is a mere expletive; and all this new light has been obtained cheaply, and without the trouble of one single experiment. Can fame and the best pork be enjoyed at a cheaper rate?

The judges appointed this year were, Sir John Sebright, Messrs. Frost, Walker, Norton, and Bond; the two last, respectable butchers. It is probable, that the patience and skill of judges in this business were never before put to a severer test, not only from the very numerous objects, but the equal rights of so many; and far-

ther, the various considerations to be combined. According to the noble founder's instructions, due regard was to be had, in the award, to the quality, age, and food, of the animals, as well as to their size and weight; to the labour performed by the oxen, and to the fleece of the sheep. These gentlemen took a whole day for the performance of their task, nor did they conclude, until no light was left to direct their judgment.

A considerable variety of agricultural implements was exhibited, which furnished a good deal of conversation. Gibbs and Co. had a very fine collection of meadow grass seeds, and also of those of the various winter cattle crops, yellow Swedish turnip, Hungarian turnip cabbage, Mangel Wurzell, and thousand headed-cabbage. This last is a new article from the South of France, there called *choux a mille tetes*; and from various experiments, upon a considerable scale, during the last year in Herts, Berks, Somerset, and the midland counties, promises to be a great acquisition to the country. It has succeeded on poor hungry soils, both wet and dry, resisting the hardest frosts, and is very convenient to come at in deep snow, from its height above ground, proving also superior in point of quantity to the common cattle cabbage. Three gatherings are taken from it at different peroids, and it lasts until May.

Bridge and Parsons a variety of seeds, and a sample of successful spring wheat.

Pieces of the broad cloth manufactured from Lord Somerville's Anglo-Spanish wool were shewn, as has been stated, with a remarkably fine sample of kersymere from ram fleeces: also a very strong and substantial piece of cloth entirely from English South-Down wool. Mr. Tollet's broad cloth from Merino—Ryland and South-Down wool, obtained the general approbation of the trade: and his sheep-skins dressed in various glossy and beautiful colours, in imitation of Spanish leather, were much admired. Mr. Tollet also exhibited an account of last year's clip of wool.

On the Tuesday, Lord Somerville gave his annual dinner at the Freemason's Tavern, to nearly three hundred guests, amongst whom were many of high rank, both British and foreign. Prince Paul Esterhazy, Count Poniatowski, Baron Reventz, Count Reventz, Count Stahremberg, M. Cotenho, M. Smirnove, Duke of Argyle, Marquises of Sligo and Lansdowne; Earls of Bristol, Derby, Essex, Fortescue, Hardwicke, Macclesfield, Winchelsea, Selkirk, Cholmondley, Bridgewater, &c. Viscounts Sackville, Bulkeley, Palmerston, Grimstone, Primrose; Lords Wm. Russell, Heathfield, Kinnaird, Crewe, De Dunstanville, Grantley, King, Braybroke, Elliott, Boringdon, St. John, Henry Petty, &c. Sirs John Sinclair, Sebright, W. Curtis, R. Milbank, W. Leighton, D. Wedderburne, J. Carr, H. Cox, &c. The Bishop of Landaff. Professors Warberg and Davy. Messrs. M. Burgoyne, T. W. Coke, C. C. Westerne, R. Byng, Hon. S. Wortley, W. Lyttleton, Hon. G. Elliott, S. Whitbread, H. B. Dudley, E. L. Loveden, A. Young, G. Villiers, Col. Mitford, Cullen Smith, Garrard, Wakefield, &c.

The toasts given were:—The King. The plough worked by good Oxen. The illustrious strangers present. The fleece covering a good carcase with plenty of fat. The farming Societies of Ireland, and their worthy associate the Duke of Bedford. Husbandry and Commerce, and may their interests be inseparable! The judges, with thanks for the care and impartiality with which they had made their award. On which Sir John Sebright arose, and in a very neat and handsome speech, on behalf of himself and coadjutors, thanked the company, assuring them that any errors in their decision should be interpreted rather to a defect in judgment, than to a want of attention or impartiality. Mr. Selby proposed the health of Lord Somerville, which was given rapturously, and most sincerely on all hands, with three times three! His Lordship, resuming the chair, gave Professor Davy: Mr. Arthur Young: afterwards, the memory of those excellent husbandmen, the late Mr. Ducket and Mr. Culley.

Lord Somerville, on opening the award of the judges, adverted to the great difficulty which they had expe-

rienced, on account of the nearly equal perfection of the cattle. The first prize was given to Lord Sackville as the grazier, and to Mr. Knight as the worker, of two Hereford oxen; to each an elegant silver cup. The next cup for oxen had been adjudged, and was presented to the prince of graziers, Mr. Westcar, for two Herefords, Mr. Watkins being the worker. Mr. Birbeck, of Surrey, carried the chief prize for sheep, 5 Merino South Downs; and Mr. Western, M.P. Essex, the next, for 5 South Down shearling wedders, the cup, in Mr. W.'s absence, being delivered to Mr. Dudley. The prize for Merino shear hogs having reverted to Lord Somerville, his Lordship presented the cup to Mr. Metford, of Hants, out of respect to Mr. M.'s perseverance in the fine wool improvement. The remaining cup was given to Mr. Sully, for his white pig. On account of the great quantity of business this meeting, the claims of that meritorious class of men, the shepherds, were necessitated to stand over until next year. An extra cup was presented to Mr. Furncomb, on account of his five South Down ewe hogs; and another to Mr. Tollet, accompanied by the most flattering testimonies, by the noble donor, of that gentleman's high desert, compared with the trifling value of the acknowledgment.

Two small sheaves of Sicilian, or the real Spring Wheat, which Lord Somerville had lately received from his relation Mr. Somerville, at present in Italy, his Lordship put into the hands of Lord Winchelsea and Mr. Adams, to be sown, and the merits of its produce to be reported at a future meeting. The Smithfield club bill of premiums and regulations for the next Christmas show, the Duke of Bedford's proposals to let and sell cattle at Woburn-park farm, in June, and Lord Somerville's account of premiums for next year, were delivered to the company.

PAINE *on the* YELLOW FEVER.

WITHOUT attempting to enter, at this time, into an analysis of Mr. Paine's political merits, the public will not be displeased to peruse the following production; which embraces a subject of peculiar interest, and which is wholly divested of the acrimony of parties.

In the language of Mr. Rickman, who is the avowed publisher of this tract (and of whom it may be obtained in a distinct form), "it will gratify many, to have any thing from his pen; and to hear that the Author, though above seventy, possesses health, fortune, and happiness; and that he is held in the highest estimation amongst the most exalted and best characters in America—that America, which is indebted for almost every blessing she knows to HIS labours and exertions."

"A great deal has been written respecting the Yellow Fever. First, with respect to its cause, whether domestic or imported. Secondly, on the mode of treating it.

"What I am going to suggest in this essay, is, to ascertain some point to begin at, in order to arrive at the cause, and for this purpose some preliminary observations are necessary.

"The yellow fever always begins in the lowest part of a populous mercantile town near the water, and continues there, without affecting the higher parts. The sphere, or circuit it acts in is small, and it rages most where large quantities of new ground have been made by banking out the river, for the purpose of making wharfs. The appearance and prevalence of the yellow fever in these places, being those where vessels arrive from the West Indies, has caused the belief that the yellow fever was imported from thence: but here are two cases acting in the same place: the one, the condition of the ground at the wharfs, which being new made on the muddy and filthy bottom of the river, is different from the natural condition of the ground in the higher parts of the city, and consequently subject to produce a different kind of effluvia or vapour: the other case, is the arrival of vessels from the West Indies.

"In the State of Jersey, neither of these cases has taken place; no shipping arrive there, and consequently there has been no embankment for the purpose of wharfs, and the yellow fever has never broke out in Jersey. This, however, does not decide the point, as to the immediate cause of the fever; but it shews that this species of

fever is not common to the country in its natural state; and I believe the same was the case in the West Indies, before embankments began, for the purpose of making wharfs, which always alter the natural condition of the ground; no old history, that I know of, mentions such a disorder as the yellow fever.

"A person seized with the yellow fever in an affected part of the town, and brought into the healthy part, or into the country and among healthy persons, does not communicate it to the neighbourhood, or to those immediately around him: Why then are we to suppose it can be brought from the West Indies, a distance of more than a thousand miles, since we see it cannot be carried from one town to another, nor from one part of a town to another, at home? Is it in the air?—this question on the case, requires a minute examination. In the first place, the difference between air and wind is the same as between a stream of water and a standing water. A stream of water, is water in motion; and wind, is air in motion. In a gentle breeze, the whole body of air, as far as the breeze extends, moves at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour; in a high wind, at the rate of seventy, eighty, or an hundred miles an hour: when we see the shadow of a cloud gliding on the surface of the ground, we see the rate at which the air moves, and it must be a good trotting horse that can keep pace with the shadow, even in a gentle breeze; consequently, a body of air, that is in and over any place of the same extent as the affected part of a city may be, will in the space of an hour, even at the moderate rate I speak of, be moved seven or eight miles to leeward, and its place, in and over the city, will be supplied by a new body of air coming from a healthy part seven or eight miles distant the contrary way, and then on in continual succession. The disorder, therefore, is not in the air considered in its natural state, and never stationary. This leads to another consideration of the case.

"An impure effluvia, arising from some cause in the ground, in the manner that fermenting liquors produce an effluvia near its surface that is fatal to life, will become mixed with the air contiguous to it, and as fast as that body of air moves off, it will impregnate every succeeding body of air, however pure it may be when it arrives at the place.

"The result from this state of the case is, that the impure air, or vapour, that generates the yellow fever issues from the earth, that is, from the new made earth, or ground raised on the muddy and filthy bottom of the river; and which impregnates every fresh body of air that comes over the place, in like manner as air becomes heated when it approaches or passes over fire, or becomes offensive in smell when it approaches or passes over a body of corrupt vegetable or animal matter in a state of putrefaction.

"The muddy bottom of rivers contains great quantities of impure, and often inflammable air, (Carburetted Hydrogen gas) injurious to life; and which remains entangled in the mud till let loose from thence by some accident. This air is produced by the dissolution and decomposition of any combustible matter falling into the water and sinking into the mud, of which the following circumstance will serve to give some explanation:

"In the fall of the year that New York was evacuated (1783), General Washington had his head quarters at Mrs. Berrians, at Rocky-Hill, in Jersey, and I was there:—the Congress then sat at Prince-Town. We had several times been told, that the river or creek, that runs near the bottom of Rocky-Hill, and over which there was a mill, might be set on fire, (for that was the term the country people used); and as General Washington had a mind to try the experiment, General Lincoln, who was also there, undertook to make preparation for it against the next evening, Nov. 5th. This was to be done, as we were told, by disturbing the mud at the bottom of the river, and holding something in a blaze, as paper or straw, a little above the surface of the water.

"Colonels Humphries and Cob were at that time Aides-de-Camp of Gen. Washington, and those two gentlemen and myself got into an argument respecting the cause; their opinion was that, on disturbing the bottom of the river, some bituminous matter arose to the surface, which took fire when the light was put to it; I, on the con-

trary, supposed that a quantity of inflammable air was let loose, which ascended through the water, and took fire above the surface. Each party held to his opinion, and the next evening the experiment was to be made.

"A scow had been stationed in the mill-dam, and Gen. Washington, Gen. Lincoln, and myself, and I believe Col. Cob (for Humphries was sick), and three or four soldiers with poles, were put on board the scow: General Washington placed himself at one end of the scow, and I at the other; each of us had a roll of cartridge-paper, which we lighted and held over the water, about two or three inches from the surface, when the soldiers began disturbing the bottom of the river with the poles.

"As General Washington sat at one end of the scow, and I at the other, I could see better any thing that might happen from his light, than I could from my own, over which I was nearly perpendicular. When the mud at the bottom was disturbed by the poles, the air bubbles rose fast, and I saw the fire take from General Washington's light, and descend from thence to the surface of the water, in a similar manner as when a lighted candle is held so as to touch the smoke of a candle just blown out, the smoke will take fire, and the fire will descend and light up the candle. This was demonstrative evidence, that what was called setting the river on fire, was setting the inflammable air on fire, that arose out of the mud.

"I mentioned this experiment to Mr. Rittenhouse, of Philadelphia, the next time I went to that city, and our opinion on the case was, that the air or vapour that issued from any combustible matter, vegetable or otherwise, that underwent a dissolution and decomposition of its parts, either by fire or water in a confined place, so as not to blaze, would be inflammable, and would become flame whenever it came in contact with flame.

"In order to determine if this was the case, we filled up the breach of a gun-barrel about five or six inches with saw-dust, and the upper part with dry sand to the top, and after spiking up the touch-hole, put the breach into a smith's furnace, and kept it red hot, so as to consume the saw-dust; the sand of consequence would prevent any blaze. We applied a lighted candle to the mouth of the barrel; as the first vapour that flew off would be humid, it extinguished the candle; but after applying the candle three or four times, the vapour that issued out began to flash: we then tied a bladder over the mouth of the barrel, which the vapour soon filled, and then tying a string round the neck of the bladder above the muzzle, took the bladder off.

"As we could not conveniently make experiments upon the vapour, while it was in the bladder, the next operation was, to get it into a phial; for this purpose, we took a phial of about three or four ounces, filled it with water, put a cork slightly into it, and introducing it into the neck of the bladder, worked the cork out, by getting hold of it through the bladder, into which the water then emptied itself, and the air in the bladder ascended into the phial; we then put the cork into the phial, and took it from the bladder. It was now in a convenient condition for experiment.

"We put a lighted match into the phial, and the air or vapour in it blazed up in the manner of a chimney on fire: we extinguished it two or three times, by stopping the mouth of the phial, and putting the lighted match to it again; it repeatedly took fire, till the vapour was spent, and the phial became filled with atmospheric air.

"These two experiments, that, in which some combustible substance (branches and leaves of trees) had been decomposed by water, in the mud; and this, where the decomposition had been produced by fire, without blazing, shews, that a species of air injurious to life, when taken into the lungs, may be generated from substances which in themselves are harmless.

"It is by means similar to these, that charcoal, which is made by fire without blazing, emits a vapour destructive to life. I now come to apply these cases, and the reasoning deduced therefrom, to account for the cause of the yellow fever.*

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* The author does not mean to infer that the inflammable air, or carburetted hydrogen gas, is the cause of the yellow fever; but that, perhaps, it en-

"First:—The yellow fever is not a disorder produced by the climate naturally, or it would always have been here in the hot months; the climate is the same now as it was fifty or an hundred years ago: there was no yellow fever then, and it is only within the last twelve years that such a disorder has been known in America.

"Secondly:—The low grounds on the shores of the rivers, at the cities, where the yellow fever is annually generated, and continues about three months without spreading, were not subject to that disorder in their natural state, or the Indians would have forsaken them; whereas, they were the parts most frequented by the Indians in all seasons of the year, on account of fishing. The result from these cases is, that the yellow fever is produced by some new circumstance not common to the country in its natural state, and the question is, what is that new circumstance?

"It may be said, that every thing done by the white people, since their settlement in the country, such as building towns, clearing lands, levelling hills, and filling up vallies, is a new circumstance; but the yellow fever does not accompany any of these new circumstances. No alteration made on the dry land produces the yellow fever; we must therefore look to some other new circumstances; and we come now to those that have taken place between wet and dry, between land and water.

"The shores of the rivers at New York, and also at Philadelphia, have, on account of the vast increase of commerce, and for the sake of making wharfs, undergone great and rapid alterations from their natural state, within a few years; and it is only in such parts of the shores, where those alterations have taken place, that the yellow fever has been produced. The parts where little or no alteration has been made, either on the East or North River, and which continue in their natural state, or nearly so, do not produce the yellow fever.——The fact therefore points to the cause.

"Besides several new streets gained from the river by embankment, there are upwards of eighty new wharfs made since the war, and the much greater part within the last ten or twelve years; the consequence of which has been, that great quantities of filth or combustible matter deposited in the muddy bottom of the river contiguous to the shore, and which produced no ill effect while exposed to the air, and washed twice every 24 hours by the tide-water, have been covered over several feet deep with new earth, and pent up and the tide excluded. It is in these places, and in these only, that the yellow fever is produced.

"Having thus shewn, from the circumstances of the case, that the cause of the yellow fever is in the place where it makes its appearance, or rather, in the pernicious vapour issuing therefrom, I go to shew a method of constructing wharfs, where wharfs are yet to be constructed, as on the shore of the East River, at Corlder's Hook, and also on the North River, that will not occasion the yellow fever, and which may also point out a method of removing it from places already infected with it. Instead, then, of embanking out the river and raising solid wharfs of earth on the mud bottom of the shore, the better method would be to construct wharfs on arches built of stone; the tide will then flow in under the arch, by which means the shore and the muddy bottom will be washed and kept clean, as if they were in their natural state without wharfs.

"When wharfs are constructed on the shore lengthways, that is, without cutting the shore up into slips, arches can easily be turned, because arches joining each other lengthways serve as buttments to each other: but when the shore is cut up into slips, there can be no buttments; in this case, wharfs can be formed on stone pillars, or wooden piles planked over on the top. In either of these cases, the space underneath will be a commodious shelter or harbour for small boats, which can go in and come out always, except at low water, and be secure from storms and injuries. This method, besides preventing the cause of the yellow fever, which I think it will, will render the wharfs more productive than the present method, because of the space preserved within the wharf.

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ters into some combination with miasm generated in low grounds, which produces the disease.

"I offer no calculation of the expence of constructing wharfs on arches or piles; but on a general view, I believe they will not be so expensive as the present method. A very great part of the expence of making solid wharfs of earth is occasioned by the carriage of materials, which will be greatly reduced by the methods here proposed, and still more so were the arches to be constructed of cast-iron blocks. I suppose that one ton of cast-iron blocks would go as far in the construction of an arch, as twenty tons of stone.

"If, by constructing wharfs in such manner that the tide water can wash the shore and bottom of the river contiguous to the shore, as they are washed in their natural condition, the yellow fever can be prevented from generating in places where wharfs are yet to be constructed, it may point out a method of removing it, at least by degrees, from places already infected with it, which will be by opening the wharfs in two or three places in each, and letting the tide water pass through; the parts opened can be planked over, so as not to prevent the use of the wharf.

"In taking up and treating this subject, I have considered it as belonging to natural philosophy, rather than medicinal art; and therefore I say nothing about the treatment of the disease, after it takes place; I leave that part to those whose profession it is to study it. "THOMAS PAINE."

LIFE OF SIR HOME POPHAM.

[*Concluded from* p. 204.]

WE certainly think Sir Home Popham unadvised in his attempt to prove that Buenos Ayres formed the same district as the Cape: the question turns on a much more solid and advantageous basis for himself; and we have no hesitation in saying, that the man must be sceptically dishonest to suppose or assert that Sir Home possessed not every power, authority, and assurance that the VERBAL instructions of a Minister could bestow; but candour compels us to allow he was certainly deficient in not being properly possessed with written testimony, as we find one of mere honour was rejected with scorn.

The third query answers itself:—but for the sake of saving the public trouble, we will answer it very briefly. "Had Buenos Ayres continued to remain a British possession, the enemies of Sir Home Popham, however they might have wished his ruin, would not have dared to extend their malice beyond those wishes;—no trial or prosecution would have been heard of."

To enter into any detail of the trial would far exceed our limits, and to abridge or give a garbled detail would be acting unfairly and uncandidly perhaps to both parties; suffice it to say, that every page, every line of it, contains reiterated proofs of the constant attention paid by Sir Home to the good of the service, and his zeal for the interests of his country. We cannot, however, pass over the trial in absolute silence; and, as a collateral proof of the disinterested opinion of the military commanding officer, we must take the liberty to beg the reader to refer to the Letter, No. 18. p. 57, of the Trial published by Mottley of Portsmouth, which goes to the fullest private confidential explanation of the views entertained by the Commodore.

The peroration of Sir Home Popham, at the close of the business, was in the following terms:—"I here close my defence, and throw myself upon the justice and wisdom of this honourable court. I have suffered much in my feelings and character; but I do trust and hope your judgment will relieve the one and rescue the other. If, in my zeal for the service, I have exceeded the limits of due discretion, I trust it will appear that I was solely actuated by an anxious desire to promote the interests, the honour, and the glory of my country. Aided by my brave followers, and under the protection of Divine Providence, I was put in the possession of capital cities in two different quarters of the globe. Upon an examination of my defence, I trust it will be found that 'the head and front of my offending hath this extent—no more.' I retire, trusting in your wisdom and justice for my honourable acquittal."

Sir Home having with his friends withdrawn, the court was cleared about eleven o'clock, and after four hours deliberation was again opened, and Sir Home having taken his place

at the foot of the table, the members being covered, the judge-advocate proceeded to read the sentence as follows:—

"This court having maturely considered the nature of the charges, heard all the evidence, and having fully deliberated upon the whole of this case, are of opinion, that the charges have been proved against Captain Sir Home Popham, that the withdrawing without orders so to do the whole of any naval force from the place where it is directed to be employed, and the employing it in distant operations against the enemy, more especially if the success of such operations should be likely to prevent its speedy return, may be attended with the most serious inconvenience to the public service; as the success of any plan formed by his Majesty's ministers for operations against the enemy, in which such naval force might be included, may by such removal be entirely prevented; and the court is further of opinion, that the conduct of the said Captain Sir Home Popham, in the withdrawing the whole of the naval force under his command from the Cape of Good Hope and the proceeding with it to the Rio de la Plata was highly censurable; but in consideration of circumstances the court doth adjudge him to be only severely reprimanded—and he is accordingly hereby severely reprimanded."

The provost-marshal then proceeded to the president, and presented the sword of Sir Home Popham to him, when he was ordered to return it. The provost-marshal returned to the bottom of the table, and with a respectful salutation returned the sword to Sir Home Popham, and the court was dissolved.

The reception Sir Home met with from the public was of the most flattering kind—it was expressive of the honest sentiments of people possessing no guile, but who seemed to suffer the effusions of their joy to be stifled by the imperious and dictating insolence of faction. The most public display of joy was exhibited even in remote towns through which he passed, and a more popular acquittal certainly never took place. If any slight murmur was by chance discoverable, it arose in consequence of an opinion that the acquittal in question was, even as it stood, not sufficiently honourable to the merits and disinterested services of the commodore. A short time after his return to town, he accidentally went to Lloyd's coffee-house, attended by Captain King and his agent Mr. Lavie, when, after having paid his respects to several of the merchants and underwriters, he was introduced into the subscription-room, about three o'clock, and was welcomed by the subscribers with three hearty cheers! The room was unusually crowded;—as soon as silence could be obtained, Sir Home addressed them in nearly the following words:—

"Gentlemen—It is impossible for me to express what I feel on this occasion, seeing myself surrounded by the most respectable merchants of the first city in the world, marking personally their opinion of my exertions to promote the public welfare; and, although his Majesty's government found it expedient to arraign my conduct on my return from abroad, I trust my defence will satisfy the respectable body to whom I have now the honour to address myself; that every action of mine was directed to promote the honour and glory of my country, and that I shall ever feel myself bound to employ my humble talents for the attainment of any object conducive to its prosperity, although I feel that the wings of discretion have been materially clipped."

This short speech was followed by three additional cheers, and Sir Home quitted the room amidst the loudest acclamations of applause. The stairs from Lloyd's room and the streets were crowded with spectators, who followed Sir Home to the Old Jewry, shouting as he passed, "Sir Home and Old England for ever!!!"

CUMBERLANDANA.

(Continued from page 108.)

MODERN ROUTS.—"It is a lucky circumstance for men of low birth, mean talents, and confined education, that if they can buy good wine, and hire a good cook, with plenty of winter roses, green peas and strawberries out of season, they can refresh the bowels

of the old nobility, who will walk into a man's house, form their own parties when they are in it, and take no more notice of the master of it, than they would of the landlord of the inn they take post at, or the keeper of the turnpike gate that they pass through; but there must be luxury in the glare of lustres to a man who has drudged at his desk by the light of a tallow candle, and how much handsomer must a floor appear to him, when splendidly be-chalked by a capital designer, than when besprinkled with a watering pot by a slip-shod apprentice!"

STATE OF GENIUS.—"We are just now, (as I before observed) by no means in our former character of philosophers, but rather living as creatures should live, who are born for no other purpose, and devoted to no other uses, but to consume the fruits of the earth, and leave their names to be carried down to posterity in the culinary records of our public prints. The frivolity of their tables seems in a great degree to have overturned the solidity of their understandings, and by the frequency of their dealings with confectioners and cooks, they appear to have contracted certain new, but consentaneous habits of speech, a sort of huffish puff-paste eloquence, which consists in treating grave and serious matters of debate with a vapid kind of levity, affecting quaint conceits and doggerel quotations, which stand very well in Mother Goose's Tales, but are rather out of their latitude in St. Stephen's Chapel. I am sorely afraid that our deluded senators, who by the flatulency of their mental diet have fallen into this laxity of talk, conceive it has some affinity to wit, and think themselves happy in a familiar style, which has all the point of ridicule and the grace of ease. Alas! it has nor point, nor edge, nor grace, nor ease; in fact, it is no style at all; mere gabble, nothing else. One recommendation it may have, which is, that of being unanswerable, for who can remember it? and being quite as flimsey as Ixion's mistress, who can embrace it?

"This is no proof to me that there is a real dearth of taste or genius in the age; it only confirms what we knew before, that false taste and false genius are more obtrusive than true. If ever there was a time for this distinguished nation in a more peculiar manner to maintain her dignity and display her virtue, it is now when the eyes of suffering and degraded Europe are directed towards her, and she has not yet been tempted to lay aside her arms."

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.—"I apprehend we are fast approaching towards an awful crisis, when the minds of men will be too much occupied to spare a thought for literary objects. Perhaps the Destroyer, who has been sent on earth for the chastisement of the nations, has already reached the summit of his power, and like Apoleon, shadowed out in the Apostle's vision, is verging towards extinction, together with those symbolical *locusts*, who have him *as a king over them, and on their heads as it were crowns like gold;* and I doubt not but it will be the destiny of our brave countrymen to convince the rescued world, that these vermin are not invincible."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SOLITARY STANZAS.

March 7—8, 1807.

WHEN will the heart's dire conflict cease,
By anguish worn, by care distrest?
Oh, bear me to the home of peace,
And lay me where the weary rest!

Again the bitter tear-drops fall,
Again the sighs of grief Ascend;
I call on death—in vain I call,
Death still the foe, but not the friend!

O life! if earth's contracted span
Alone thy joys and woes contain,
How worthless is the lot of man,
Who lives and thinks and hopes in vain.

"Another and a better world?"
The awful voice of reason cries:
Religion's ensigns are unfurl'd,
And point that scene—above the skies!

The kingdom, lo! of glory there; [hands,
There, too, the house not made with
Where faith a mansion shall prepare
For pilgrims in these mortal lands!

P.L.C.

CRITICISM.

THE AGE OF FRIVOLITY: *a Poem, addressed to the Fashionable, the Busy, and the Religious World. By* TIMOTHY TOUCH'EM. 2d Edition.

WE have investigated the 'Age of Reason', we have witnessed the 'Age of Infidelity', and we are now favoured with the 'Age of Frivolity', which to us is not the less acceptable because, unlike its memorable precursors in the walks of literature, it comes recommended by the decorations of poetry.

In the preface to this poem we are informed that it "took its rise [the first part] from the circumstance of some very wet and winterly weather constraining the author to seek entertainment for himself within doors; and that the two other parts have been composed at intervals, some of the fragments whilst walking the streets of London, and some while rambling in the country." Thus far the author has thought proper to apprise us of the origin and conduct of his poem, in order "to account for the want of connection in the subjects, and deficiency of artful arrangement of the whole." p. iii.

We do not discredit the above statement; nor do we perceive the necessity why a poem so written should be destitute of genuine merit. Savage, in a predicament similar to that of the present author, and under circumstances infinitely more discouraging, contrived to plan and complete those effusions which have obtained for him an established rank among the distinguished votaries of the Muse. Boyse also, in an obscure attic, without adequate sustenance, and seated on a mattress, with no other clothing than a ragged comfortless blanket, projected and accomplished his most celebrated poem! Goldsmith wrote many of his popular works in seclusion and indigence; and even Dr. Johnson, when in want of a lodging for the night, occupied himself, "whilst [*thus*] walking the streets of London," in settling the affairs of the state.

That which diverts attention from a given object, does not necessarily interrupt it. The mind, still intent on its favourite pursuit, recurs to what it had relinquished, owing to the casual intervention of circumstances, with additional ardour;—the unforgotten project is resumed, persisted in, and ultimately effected.

TIMOTHY TOUCH'EM, however, who, with all his apparent facetiousness, disdains to

"Trifle in a trifling Age,"

has afforded us much amusement, and real satisfaction. He, indeed, by no means requires the apologetical reasons stated in his preface, in exculpation of what he is apprehensive will be considered as the defects of his production. There is an ostentatious humility, and of a species that we would not willingly impute to our friend Timothy; we mean, the practice of pleading guilty to charges from which the individual knows himself to stand perfectly exempted, in order finally to insure a greater portion of applause than would otherwise have been awarded.

EXTRACTS.

Revolutionary France.

See France, long held in hoodwink'd bondage fast,
Rouse from her lethargy of ages past.
Now Vengeance undistinguishing takes place,
Alike on ancient follies, forms, and grace,
King, Priests, and Nobles, sweeps to general doom,
Like worn-out lumber from a filthy room.
Ten dreadful years she heaves convulsive throes!
The fev'rish crisis of a nation's woes.
How many from their homes in terror fled!
How many on the crowded scaffold bled!
What crews ingulph'd beneath the briny main!*
What slaughter'd hosts bestrew'd th' embattled plain!
What sudden change—what desp'rate fits she had!
Half Europe trembled, while all France ran mad.
What mighty cause, or demon most profane,
With vile enchantments, turn'd the nation's brain?

* The English and Republican fleets had an engagement in 1794, in which four of the French ships were sent to the bottom with all their crews.

Two hellish monsters in the work combin'd;
One held the body chain'd, and one the mind.
First hard Oppression rul'd with iron rod:
Then Superstition worshipp'd man for God:
So long they reign'd, and so intrench'd their pow'r,
They never dreamt of Retribution's hour.
Grown bold and fearless, insolent in pride,
The veil of Decency was cast aside.
The laughing world saw thro' the forms they wore,
And scorn'd the idols they ador'd before.
Thus near the ocean's side some tall cliff stands,
Frowns o'er the sea, and shades the humbler lands;
Wave after wave each other restless chase,
To kiss its feet, and undermine its base;
At length the hollow mass falls down the steep,
And rude waves triumph o'er the prostrate heap.
All reverence banish'd, all restraint o'erthrown,
They boast a portion, yet to them unknown;
These crimes, O Liberty! were done for thee;
Thy name their passport, and thy cause their plea.
Alas! they knew thee not, but blindly chose
Licentiousness instead, thy worst of foes;
And thou hast left them, frivolous and vain,
To forge themselves a new and heavier chain;
To rear an higher throne, where frowns and rules
An alien man of blood! to scourge the fools.
Rome's mitred Priest, before the sacred shrine
The unction pours, conferring *Right Divine.*
Lord of the Church an Infidel proclaims—
A bold usurper, *God's Vicegerent* names.
The list'ning rabble at the mummery stare,
And blush to think what slaves and dupes they are.
Thus Death and Horror, Famine, War, and Woe,
All end at last in pageantry and show.

Our bard, while he thus depicts the atrocities and follies of France, asks,

Shall *Britain's* sons disgrace their fathers' fame?

* * * *

Alas! the times display the fearful signs
That mark a nation when her worth declines.

An English Sunday.

Forth from their haunts, array'd in Sunday dress,
Through ev'ry avenue the thousands press;
Some, in equestrian pomp, bestride the backs
Of broken-knee'd or broken-winded hacks;
While through each turnpike a long train departs
Of coaches, gigs, and curricles, and carts;
Where closely wedg'd and jostling side by side,
The swelt'ring gentry take their Sunday ride.
Impatient longing for the cheap regale
Of village beef and pudding, punch and ale;
Where, round the common table, strangers join,
Once in a week, like gentlefolks to dine.
Thither, a few short miles, impell'd along
By many a fretful stamp and lashing thong,
With feeble steps the jaded cattle creep,
And their sad day of rest in labour keep.
Some poor pedestrians, whose means refuse
All ways of riding, but upon their shoes;
Still on the public roads in throngs repair,
To see the world, and breathe the country air.
Through clouds of dust, with weary steps and slow,
They pant to Hackney, Islington, or Bow;
And all around, where but a nook is seen
That poplars flourish in, or grass looks green,
There thirsty crowds the bustling alehouse fill,
Quaff porter vile, or spirits viler still;
Then staggering home to sleep, they stupid wake
To keep Saint Monday, for Saint Sunday's sake.
Thus swarms of flies on tubs of treacle meet,
Stick to the cask, and perish in the sweet.
On Sunday, Worldly thinks it wrong to roam,
So casts his books, and treats his friends at home.
Makes out his bills, and all his reck'nings squares,
Devoutly winding up his week's affairs.
Thus flies the morn, till anxious dame requests
His decent dressing to receive his guests.
At length, when the church-bell forbears to chime,
And good folks meet to pray the second time,
His cloth is laid—his visitants appear,
And the full table smokes with tempting cheer:
The lengthen'd meal consumes near half the day,
While idle gossip steals the hours away.
No bus'ness now requires dispatchful haste,
For Sunday people can afford to waste.

Let Jews or Methodists, with zeal severe,
Their Sabbaths keep with superstitious fear;
Worldly disdains the shackles of a Priest,
And keeps his day to reckon—rest—and feast.

Modern Melody.

Hush!—Brayman sings a most delicious howl,*
Then shrieks a cadence like a screaming owl.
Signora squalls, and thrills like frighten'd geese,
Or creaking wheels, that cry for want of grease.
Oh mercy on our ears! 'tis finer far
Than e'en the Indians' piercing whoop of war.
The tortur'd crowds, surpriz'd with frightful sound,
Much wonder where such melody was found;
Admire and praise the agonizing strain,
But never wish to feel the like again.

Influence of Fashion.

O Fashion! to thy wiles thy vot'ries owe
Unnumber'd pangs of sharp domestic woe.
What broken tradesmen and abandon'd wives
Curse thy delusions through their wretched lives!
What pale-fac'd spinsters vent on thee their rage,
And youths decrepit, ere they come of age!
What parents mourn a spendthrift's endless cost!
What orphans grieve a father's portion lost!
These are your mimics, O ye fallen great;
Thus your example poisons all the state!

Bull-Baiting

What mighty project cent'ring in the place,
Attracts the village rabble, vile and base,
Drains from the plough, the flail, the shop, the stall,
The idle and the drunken, one and all?
What, but the pleasure cruelly to treat
A noble beast, the sire of milk and meat!
Bound by the treach'rous cowards to the stake,
His goaded sides with indignation shake:
The strong-mouth'd dogs let loose (of fiercest sort,
Train'd by their masters to the barb'rous sport,)
Around the trammel'd bull they teasing ply,
Provoke his rage, and watch his vengeful eye.
Yet oft his sinewy neck and pointed horn
Throw high his puny enemies in scorn:
Thence sprawling on the ground, they mangled lie,
Or dash'd to pieces, in an instant die.
Gall'd by his bonds, and worried out at length
The fruitless toil exhausts his mighty strength;
Beset with numbers, friendless and forlorn,
His nostrils pinion'd, and his dewlap torn;
He sinks, confounded, groaning deep and loud,
While shouts of hellish joy inspire the crowd.
Then the stout butcher smites the killing blow,
The last sad scene of this degrading show:
Unless more cruel yet, a season short
They spare him, for another day of sport.
These are exploits design'd to keep alive
Our rustic mirth, and make the country thrive.†
Sanction'd by law, these dastard scenes shall breed
An harden'd race, prepar'd for daring deed.
'Tis granted such amusements may impart
A love of *cruelty*, a *flinty* heart;
May make men hate their work, and join the roar
Of drunken squabblers at the alehouse door.
The army and the navy hence may draw
Large levies of tough boobies, rough and raw;
These *may* stand shooting at, though fitter far
For mutiny and plunder, than for war;
They may be marshall'd, but with whip and goad,
As stubborn asses trudge a sandy road.

There is much quaint humour in the conclusion of the following passage on *Excessive Drinking:*

Oh! strange ambition, infamous renown!
Whose throat capacious most can guzzle down;
Who last can sit, and keep the drunken roar,
When all his comrades wallow on the floor!
Such was thy fame great Bibo, many a year,
Till thou wast poor, and old red port was dear;
Then, at the parish workhouse, something loth,
Thy drink was gruel and thin mutton broth;
A week thy carcase the poor beverage tried,
But liked it not—and, sadly sober, died!

Poor Bibo! thy fate has reminded us of that of the Frenchman's horse,

* This is not intended to depreciate the natural or acquired talents of any individual; but as a general ridicule of affectation and extravagance.

† It would be a pity should the friends of morality ever forget a very brilliant speech, designed to vindicate this amusement, and prevent a stop being put to it by authority.

who died on the very day after his sagacious master imagined he had trained him to live without food!

Card Playing.

See yonder sober set; they only mean
To keep themselves awake, and chase the spleen;
These reckon gambling an atrocious crime,
And play for trifles just to kill the time;
Time, that with others flies so swift away,
With them must flag, and creep with dull delay.
Poor wither'd Age, to second childhood brought,
That cannot read, and is averse to thought:
Amus'd with baubles, may forget the gout,
And dribble life's last dregs thus foully out,
Still Pity views the scene with tearful eye,
Lamenting thus men live, and thus they die!
But blooming youth, or vig'rous years employ'd
At silly cards, is time indeed destroy'd.
Hour after hour condemn'd to such a fate,
Is so much blotted from life's scanty date,
Which busy mem'ry reckons up at last,
Shrinks at their ghosts, and mourns the murder'd past!

Book-Making.

Of old, book-making was a mighty charge;
They aim'd at folios, weighty, thick, and large;
Firm as the pyramids of ages past,
And destin'd, ages yet to come, to last,
Ours are productions of a lighter sort,
Spruce pocket-volumes, little, thin, and short,
With here and there a fragment of old wit
Remodell'd, varnish'd, cut, and squar'd to fit.
So shepherds build their huts on Egypt's plains
With clay, and sculptur'd scraps of mould'ring fanes.
Yet we can boast of arts they never knew,
Fine woven paper ting'd with cream-like hue;
Broad margins—rich engravings—scanty lines,
With handsome portraits, vignettes, and designs;
Thus is the eye amus'd—attention caught,
And, what is best of all, not plagu'd with thought.

The satirist, for satirical, though devoid of acrimony, our poet certainly is, seems on the whole favourable to *British Volunteers;* but,

—— gaudy dress and decorations gay,
The tinsel trappings of a vain array,
The spruce trimm'd jacket, and the waving plume,
The powder'd head emitting soft perfume;
These may make fops, but never can impart,
The soldier's hardy frame, or daring heart;
May, in Hyde Park, present a splendid train,
But are not weapons for a dread campaign:
May please the fair, who like a tawdry beau,
But are not fit to check an active foe:
Such heroes may acquire sufficient skill
To march erect, and labour through a drill;
In some *sham-fight* may manfully hold out,
But must not hope an *enemy* to rout.
Time may at length these little foibles mend,
And make them vet'rans ere the contest end;
May realize these soldier-playing scenes,
And *prove* that courage their prompt ardour *means:*
Yet Britain hopes her sons may never need
In her defence on their own shores to bleed.

Is it possible to peruse the poet's playful enumeration of *Modern Improvements,* without participating in the laugh that he has excited?

O rare Invention! to thy skill we owe
Refinements our rough fathers did not know.
Contrivance lumbers up our rooms with means
To save all work, but working its machines.
Engines to cut our cucumbers with ease,
And scoops to hollow out a Stilton cheese;
A screw and lever, that shall gently work
To draw the mighty matter of a cork;
Grates, that shall all the cook'ry arts perform,
With scarcely fire enough to keep us warm;
And Rumford stoves, so costly and so neat,
To stew us well, in sulphur, dust, and heat.

A Critic.

Behold sage Plod-pate, hid in snug retreat,
The most exalted garret in the street;
Where festoon'd cobwebs dangle o'er his head,
And firm stump bed-posts elevate his bed;
His bed, that doubly serves his weight to bear:
By night his pallet, and by day his chair.
With spectacles on nose, and cap on crown,
That still is velvet, and that once was brown;
With tatter'd night gown round his shoulders flung,
And slip-shod shoes by stockings overhung;
There, like a cat, in dirty hole he sits,
To scare young witlings, and snap up poor wits.
About him books are spread of ev'ry sort,
From pond'rous folios, down to pamphlets short:
On these he patient pores with all his might,
At early morn, and oft till middle night.

He seeks not beauties, but with prying eyes
Detects a blemish, as a precious prize;
He knows an hundred parallels to quote
Where different men on the same subject wrote,
And proves the wond'rous fact, the rogues to shame,
That, on the *same things* they wrote *things the same.**
He shews the world, kind soul! their great mistake
In prizing authors for their merits' sake:
He finds defective what the gen'ral taste
Had felt instructive, beautiful, and chaste;
Can learned skill on little specks display,
And comment half an author meant away.

Modern Tourists.

——— our tourists, rambling wide to trace
Near home discov'ries—pest'ring every place:
Equipp'd with knapsacks, trudging here and there,
Like pedlars posting to a country fair;
Or perch'd on coach-roof, they admire the scene,
How uplands rise, and vallies lie between;
Or down some river's stream meand'ring glide,
And find that there is land on either side:
Who see old castles where they long have stood,
And feast on ruins—antiquarian food:
Perceive that Scotland to the northward lies,
And that in Wales huge barren mountains rise:
That Ireland is an island, where abound
Bogs, hogs, and dogs, and fogs, the whole year round.
That poor folk there, for want of bread and meat,
With buttermilk their boil'd potatoes eat.
These things made out, a pompous book must show,
What much it must concern the world to know,
How far they walk'd—where halted, din'd, and slept;
What inns good meat,—good wine—good lodgings kept;
What dangers, what fatigues they underwent,
And wore their shoes out—and their money spent.

We could with pleasure lengthen our extracts from the present production, which, however, must terminate with the author's portraiture of a *Village Curate.*

Mark yonder Curate, of the good old stock,
The humble teacher of a village flock.
In youth he furnish'd well his studious head,
With all the Greek and Latin Fathers said;
Made all the homilies he read, his own,
And felt a wish to make them better known;
Thought all the articles were *strictly true,*
Lamenting they were thought so by *so few*;†
But chiefly drew from Scripture channels pure,
His clearest knowledge, his best furniture.
Hence he had always some good things to say,
To teach his hearers twice on Sabbath-day.
Nor did his labours with the Sabbath end,
For he would cheer the sick, the dying tend!
With mild rebukes the vicious seek to gain,
Or soothe with gentle words the suff'rer's pain.
His Wife, fit partner for a grave divine,
Was fam'd for nostrums, and good currant-wine:
She furnish'd salves, and physick for the poor,
Which were not costly if they did not cure;
Would caudles rich for groaning mothers brew,
And teach their girls with skill to knit and sew.
Him, they would friend and father, justly call,
For he was friend and father to them all.
Their ancient sires, he piously had laid
Beneath the Church-yard yew-trees' solemn shade:—
Their sons and daughters he in wedlock tied,
And bless'd each youthful bridegroom and his bride;
Their children nam'd at the baptismal pool,
And gave them learning at the parish school.

Considered solely as an object for literary criticism, we might point out many inaccuracies in the poem now before us. But as we admire real talent, wherever found, we honestly commend the 'Age of Frivolity' to the patronage of the public. We feel confident that we shall not be discredited by this recommendation.

To the 'Age of Frivolity' are appended two or three minor poems, which shew the author to be an adept in the various kinds of poetical composition.

* See the curious collection of parallel thoughts and expressions in passages collected from various authors, which have appeared in the works of critics and in the magazines; in some of which scarcely a distant resemblance can be traced.

† Some of the Clergy contend that the Articles are not Calvinistic, or that they are mere articles of peace, and matters of form, which each may subscribe in what sense he pleases.

THE NEW PATENTS.

Mr. HENRY FOURDRINIER'S, *for manufacturing Paper of an indefinite Length, with separated Moulds.*

Dated July 24, 1806.

THE moulds are similar to those in common use, except that by the thinness of the framing on each of the two opposite sides, any number of moulds may be applied in contact, so as to form one long mould. Instead of the deckle being applied to each mould, as is usually practised, there is an edgebar joined by hinges to each of those sides of the moulds which are not applied to each other. This bar is capable of being raised perpendicularly by weights and springs, and to perform the office of the deckle by preventing the pulp from flowing beyond the side edges. There is also a platform, on which the moulds are supported during the working, made horizontal in such a manner as that they may slide in one direction, in successive contact with each other. This platform is supported at one end by chains, so that it may be agitated, and the other end is supported on a pivot, and is made to describe a small horizontal circle during the working. This agitation may be produced several other ways. On the extremity of the platform, most remote from the place of agitation, a cylinder is placed, having an endless web of felting passed round it, on which the paper is received as fast as it is ready to take from the moulds. As the moulds advance on the platform, a workman who stands near the agitated end supplies and connects other moulds in succession, which are disengaged and taken away by another person standing at the other end of the platform. As fast as the moulds arrive beneath the cylinder, the felt web takes off the paper, and conveys it to a pair of pressing cylinders; and by continuing the process, an indefinite length of paper may be manufactured.

Mr. HENRY FOURDRINIER'S, *for a Machine for cutting Paper, on a Principle not before used. July* 24, 1806.

AN account of this machine without the drawing to illustrate it would be very confused, we can therefore only mention that its application is to the cutting of paper manufactured according to the patent just described, into equal lengths, by a process peculiar to itself.

Mr. JAMES WINTER'S, *for a Machine for sewing and pointing Gloves, February* 20, 1807.

AN instrument called the jaws is fixed on a pedestal, which is intended to hold the gloves for sewing. There are also indexes with grooves on the top for the direction of the needle. The grooves are from eighteen to thirty in an inch, in an oblique or strait direction, as the work may require. The indexes are from one eighth to three eighths of an inch in breadth, and from one to four inches long, according to the nature of the work and the expertness of the person employed, and may be made of ivory, iron, or brass. The shape is either straight or circular, corresponding to the part of the glove to be sewn therein. The grooves must be of the depth required for the stitch, the leather being placed even with the face on the top of the index. To make a silk cord, every fourth stitch must be taken by the first needle, when the second, third, and fourth follow, and fill up the space left by the first. No removal of the leather is to take place in the index before every needle is brought up to its proper place behind the leading one. The best way of sewing the thumb and finger tops is in the hand in the usual way.

Mr. JOHN FLETCHER'S, *for a Composition for Agricultural Purposes, as a Manure, and extremely efficacious in the Destruction of the Fly in Turnips, Snails, &c.*

October 21, 1806.

THE composition is manufactured by taking any quantity of gypsum, selenite, or natural sulphate of lime, of which that kind called *fibrous gypsum* is the best. Take also any quantity of those oyster-shells which are found between high and low water marks on every part of the sea shore in the vicinity of oyster beds, and which have, by the long continued action of the water and attrition

against the sand, become deprived of their dark-coloured exterior crust; or, in lieu thereof, take fresh oyster-shells, and clear off the dark-coloured exterior crust. Take also any quantity of common heavy spar, baroselenite, or natural sulphate of barytes. Reduce each of these ingredients separately to powder. The powder of the two first should be of such a degree of fineness as to pass through a wire sieve, of such dimensions that from 400 to 576 of the meshes are contained in every square inch of the wire-work; but it is better that the baroselenite be powdered considerably finer. The meshes of the sieves generally used for this last-mentioned powder are of such dimensions that from 2500 to 4096 of them are contained in every square inch of the wire-work. Lastly, mix the three before-mentioned powders in the following proportion; that is to say, to 1000 bushels of the pulverized gypsum add 100 bushels of the pulverized oyster-shells and five hundred weight of the pulverized baroselenite, and the composition is made.

ADDITIONS TO, AND CORRECTIONS IN, FORMER OBITUARIES.

Admiral Sir HYDE PARKER, *Knt. whose death was announced, at p.* 276.

BEING destined by his father for the navy, as well as from the strong inclination which in his earliest youth he manifested for a maritime life, he was entered when extremely young on board the Lively frigate, a ship at that time commanded by his father captain Parker, under whom he afterwards served in 1757, in the capacity of a midshipman or mate on board the Squirrel. Fostered and encouraged under the wings, as it were, of the parent, he soon became so perfect in those studies attached to his pursuit, that his advancement in rank might be most strictly considered as resulting from his natural merit, unaided and unsupported by any influence or interest whatever. Having been advanced to the rank of lieutenant, by commission, bearing date January 25, 1758, he was appointed to continue as before, under the command of his father in the Brilliant, to which ship he had sometime before been promoted, and on board which Sir Hyde himself having of course served as a petty officer or midshipman, continued subsequently engaged in different ships on the most active services during the whole remainder of the war. Captain Parker having in 1760 been appointed to the Norfolk of 74 guns, then under orders for the East Indies, his son again removed with him into that ship and accompanied him to her station, then one of the most active and desirable possible for a young and enterprising officer. He afterwards served progressively under the command of his father, on board the Grafton and the Panther.

In the latter ship he was present on the memorable and successful expedition undertaken against Manilla, and, after the reduction of that place, was engaged in the pursuit and capture of the Spanish Acapulco ship the Santissima Trinidada by the Panther and Argo. On the 18th of July, 1763, lieutenant Parker was advanced to the rank of post-captain, but owing to the cessation of hostilities which had then taken place, he had no opportunity of distinguishing himself, or of holding any naval command. In this state of inactivity he remained till the year 1776, when, in consequence of the dispute which had then reached a serious height between Great Britain and her American colonies, he was appointed to the Phœnix, a small two-decked ship, mounting 44 guns, in which he was immediately ordered on that station. Hostilities had actually commenced long before captain Parker reached the place of his destination, and the fury with which the contending powers assailed each other appeared to prepare the most active employment for an able and enterprising mind. Captain Parker, therefore, had very soon an opportunity of distinguishing himself, as he did, in the most conspicuous manner, at the attack of different coasts and batteries necessarily preparatory to that of New York itself.

The first of these naval *coups d'essai* was in an expedition ordered up the Hudson's River, to a post occupied in considerable force by the Americans

at Orange Town; and, immediately after his return from thence, he was employed in covering the debarkation of the troops, on which occasion commodore (now lord) Hotham, to whom the chief superintendance of the service was confided, shifted his broad pendant to the Phœnix. On the 9th of October following, he was detached up the North River, as chief or senior officer of a small force sent thither for the purpose of dividing or distracting the attention of the enemy; and the operations as well as services of this little squadron proved of very material service to the general plan of attack. It had been resolved, in order to prevent the enemy from receiving supplies by the North River, to send a detachment of ships above their works at Jeffery's Hook, on York Island, and the opposite shore of Jersey, between which they had been lately making fresh attempts to block the channel, and captain Parker in the Phœnix was chosen for this service with the Roebuck and Tartar. Of four of the enemy's gallies chased from their stations behind the lines of sunken frames and vessels placed to obstruct the passage of the river, two were taken; one mounted a thirty-two pounder with swivels, the other two nine pounders and two four pounders. The two remaining gallies with some small vessels, being favoured by the tide and weather, escaped the ships in shoal water, where they had sufficient protection from the shore, which was in the enemy's possession. In this action the ships under captain Parker suffered much in their masts and rigging, but the loss of men was not considerable; and the address, activity, and gallantry displayed by him on this occasion, added to those successes which, a similar conduct at preceding periods had procured him, gained him the high favour of his sovereign, who conferred on him, on the 21st of April, 1779, the honour of knighthood. Sir Hyde continued on the same station in the years 1777 and 1778, and though actively concerned in all the various events which took place in that quarter, was not fortunate enough to meet with any second occurrence by which he could more materially add to his reputation.

In November 1778, public affairs appeared to have reached their most dangerous crisis. France had interposed a few months before as a party in the American dispute, and the succour afforded by her to the insurgents was no less felt by its actual weight than by its consequences. The naval force which had been detached by the new ally, under the orders of Count d'Estaing, was in itself formidable, and it was by no means improbable that further re-inforcements would arrive. Accordingly, in that month, Sir Hyde Parker was detached by Admiral Gambier, and sailed from New York as convoy to the transports, having on board the troops intended for the attack of Savannah. By means of this expedition the rebel army was forced to cross the Savannah river into South Carolina, and protection was given to such of the inhabitants of Georgia as retained allegiance to his Majesty's government.

The political hopes formed on this expedition appeared for a considerable time to be raised to their highest pitch by this success, and subsequent advantages fully proved the value of Sir Hyde's services on that important occasion. Having accomplished the first object of his duty, the commodore found it absolutely necessary to return to Europe, as the Phœnix had sustained so much injury in the course of her passage as to be rendered unfit for service, without a thorough repair; having therefore received the best refitment at the newly-captured port, which circumstances would permit, he quitted North America, and arrived in England in the spring of 1780.

The repair of the Phœnix being immediately attended to, Sir Hyde Parker, on resuming his command, was ordered out to Jamaica, as commanding officer of the convoy, to whose protection a valuable fleet of merchant ships was confided. He sailed from England, in December 1780, in company with Sir George Rodney (who was then destined with a very formidable fleet for the relief of Gibraltar), and arrived at Jamaica without any accident happening to the ships under his charge. This station afforded only slender means of increasing his reputation, the operations and successes in that quarter

being confined during the whole of the war to the casual capture of small frigates or sloops, and the destruction of the enemy's commerce by the seizure of their merchant vessels. In September 1781, being ordered out on a cruise, he had the misfortune to be shipwrecked in the Phœnix on the island of Cuba, in a most dreadful hurricane. The greater part of the ship's company was happily saved, and the survivors, amounting to 240, arrived safe in Montego Bay in the Porcupine sloop and three shallops. The conduct of Sir Hyde on this distressing occasion was exemplary in the highest degree, for though the Phœnix was wrecked on an enemy's island the crew were preserved to the service of their country.

In consequence of this misfortune he returned to England, and was soon after appointed to the command of the Latona, a new frigate, of 38 guns. At this period the conduct of the Dutch towards Great Britain, and the insidious assistance rendered by them to the French, the Spaniards, and the Americans, had given just umbrage to the British government; remonstrances had long been treated with the most supercilious neglect, and it at length became necessary to send a squadron into the North Sea, as well for the protection of the British commerce as to oppose whatever force the Dutch might send into those seas. The command of this squadron was given to vice-admiral Hyde Parker, the father of the subject of this memoir, and the Latona frigate commanded by the son was ordered to join the fleet. The protection of the Baltic trade was the first object entrusted to this armament, and, when on its return homeward with its charge, had the fortune to fall in with, on the 5th of August, 1781, a Dutch squadron of superior force, outward bound, on a service exactly similar. A battle ensued, which was well contested on both sides, and concluded, without any signal advantages on either side, though one of the Dutch line of battle-ships sunk soon after the action.

Almost immediately after the return of the fleet into port, Sir Hyde Parker was promoted from the Latona to the Goliath, a new ship, of 74 guns, under her first equipment for service. In 1782, the Goliath formed part of a squadron of eleven sail of the line, under admiral Barrington, which was detached to intercept a French convoy then ready to sail from Brest to the East Indies. This measure proved successful, and the Goliath was also engaged in the different cruises made during the summer of that year under Lord Howe.

France and Spain, at this time, had in conjunction resolved to make a most formidable attack on Gibraltar. The combined fleet of those two powers had united in one common cause, and taken a position in the Straits to prevent the forcible introduction of supplies by the English. To avert the effect of this disposition of the enemy's forces, Lord Howe sailed from England with a fleet consisting of thirty-four ships of two and three decks, besides frigates and sloops, and the Goliath commanded by Sir Hyde Parker held on this occasion the honourable post of leader of the van division of the fleet. In the trivial engagement which followed, the relief of the fortress, which was effected in spite of the efforts of the combined fleets, the Goliath suffered the loss of four men killed and two officers and fourteen men wounded.

Immediately after this event, the belligerent powers, tired with this long struggle, turned their attention to enter into a peaceable accommodation of their disputes, and preliminaries of peace being signed, hostilities ceased. The Goliath was still retained in commission as a guard-ship on the peace establishment, and Sir Hyde, on his first appointment to this new occupation, was stationed at Sheerness; but, after a few months, the ship was ordered to be refitted at Chatham, and was dispatched, in consequence of an economical arrangement made by the Admiralty Board to save the expense of transports, to Gibraltar, with troops to replace such part of that garrison as had been stationed there a longer time than was customary. On his return to England, he was ordered to Portsmouth, where the Goliath remained as guard-ship during the usual period allotted to such commands.

In 1787, when the dispute took place between the Stadtholder and the

republican faction in Holland, it was found expedient that Great Britain should equip a considerable number of ships in order to be ready to counteract the attempts of the factious Hollanders. Among the officers selected to command on this occasion, Sir Hyde Parker was appointed to the Orion, a new ship, of 74 guns, but the storm blowing over by the military interference of Prussia, the Orion was put out of commission, and Sir Hyde once more retired into private life.

Three years after this, when the dispute took place with Spain relating to the British settlement at Nootka Sound, Sir Hyde was appointed to the Brunswick, of the same force as the two last he commanded. This dispute being almost immediately amicably settled, in consequence of the spirited exertions of the British ministry, Sir Hyde resigned his command, and never held any subsequent one as a private captain. On the commencement of the war with France, in 1793; and, in the promotion of flag officers which immediately followed, Sir Hyde was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the White, and accepted of the station of first captain to vice-admiral Hood, who was appointed to command a formidable fleet ordered into the Mediterranean.

The events which took place in that sea during the time that Lord Hood, and afterwards Lord Hotham, held that command, were all participated in to the utmost of his power by Sir Hyde, who availed himself of every opportunity to exert his faculties for the good of the service. The surrender of Toulon, the reduction of the island of Corsica, the two different actions of Lord Hotham with the French fleet, the first in March and the second in July 1795, were all of them occurrences extremely interesting to this gallant officer, but that in which Sir Hyde had the greatest power of displaying his exertions was in the first action which took place between Lord Hotham and the French fleet. In this action, two French line of battle-ships, the Ca Ira of 80 guns, and the Censeur of 74 guns were captured. Although the general result of the battle was not so completely successful as it promised to have been, yet the French returned into port wholly disappointed in the object which they had proposed to execute.

Sir Hyde was advanced, on the 12th of April, 1794, to be rear-admiral of the red squadron, and on the 4th of July following to be vice-admiral of the Blue; he therefore quitted his station of captain of the fleet on board the Victory, and hoisted his flag in the St. George of 98 guns, as commander of a division of the fleet, and on the 1st of June, 1795, he was promoted to be vice-admiral of the Red. No other material occurrence took place during the remainder of the time that Sir Hyde continued in the Mediterranean, except the second skirmish with the French fleet on the 13th of July, in which L'Alcide of 74 guns was captured, but before she could be taken possession of, took fire and blew up.

In 1796, Sir Hyde returned to England, and was almost immediately after his arrival appointed to the command of the ships on the Jamaica station, a service of a peculiar nature, and in which his measures were judicious and effectual, and successful almost beyond precedent. After continuing full three years in the West Indies, he returned to England, and was appointed to a command in the channel fleet; but his occupation in this line of service passed over without any memorable occurrence or creating any national interest.

Towards the close of the year 1800, the emperor of Russia suddenly changed his political system and opinions, and from being the strenuous opponent of the gigantic power of France, became equally eager and active in favour of her, and by various means induced the courts of Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia to form in conjunction with him a naval confederacy, which had for its object the endeavour to force England to admit the new system of free ships making free goods. In order to counteract this monstrous proposition, the British ministry fitted out a large fleet and sent it into the Baltic, under the orders of Sir Hyde Parker, whose second in command was Lord Nelson. The effects it produced were as instantaneous as they were violent: the English fleet having forced the passage of the Sound, on the 30th of

March, 1801, which the Danes considered impracticable. Lord Nelson attacked, on the 2d of April, the Danish naval force stationed in front of Copenhagen. The obstacles which the English ships had to surmount were of the most formidable and tremendous description, but no effort of art, no advantage of nature, was capable of resisting the steady valour, the skill and judgment so eminently displayed on this occasion.

Sir Hyde Parker, though the commander-in-chief of this fleet, entrusted the execution of his instructions to the judicious and courageous efforts of Lord Nelson, his second in command, and they were fulfilled in the strictest and most ample manner. After one of the most terrible battles that had ever been fought between contending nations the Danes were obliged to submit, and an armistice having been concluded, the northern confederacy was completely extinguished. The death of the emperor Paul put an end to all the hopes of France being ever able to revive it; and the English fleet having, after the victory obtained at Copenhagen, proceeded further up the Baltic, but the King of Sweden being willing to listen to terms of accommodation; and the new emperor of Russia (Alexander) proposing amicable overtures, Sir Hyde Parker returned to England, and arrived at Yarmouth, in the Blanche frigate, on the 16th of May.

After this affair, which turned the politics of the north into a more favourable channel, Sir Hyde Parker retired from active service, and has since lived in honourable retirement. In 1799, he was promoted to the rank of admiral, and when his Majesty restored the Red flag, he was one of those officers who was promoted on that occasion. He died at his house in Great Cumberland-street, London, on the 16th of March, 1807.

ANDREW DALZELL, A.M. F.R.S.Ed. *Professor of the Greek Language in the University of Edinburgh, Keeper of the University Library, Principal Clerk to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and one of the Secretaries of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; whose death was announced at p.* 289.

MR. DALZELL was one of the most eminent classical scholars that have ever adorned a Scottish university. He was born about the year 1750, at a farm-house in the parish of Ratho, a few miles west of Edinburgh. His father was a respectable and industrious husbandman. He enjoyed, at an early age, the benefits of instruction in the first principles of classical knowledge at the public school of his native parish, and went, from thence, to the schools and the university of Edinburgh. The gentleness and purity of his manners, the discretion and propriety of his conduct, his enthusiasm for sound and elegant literature, and his extraordinary proficiency in it, recommended him to the particular notice of the late Earl of Lauderdale, when that nobleman was looking out for a tutor to his eldest son—the negotiator, who so recently foiled the artifices of Talleyrand, Clarke, and Champagny, at Paris. He superintended the private studies and amusements of his noble pupil; assisted his exercises in the university; was with him in hearing the lectures of Millar, the famous juridical professor of Glasgow; and afterwards accompanied him to Paris. Upon his return from the continent, he was, at the recommendation of the late Earl of Lauderdale, appointed to succeed Mr. Hunter in the professorship of the Greek language at Edinburgh. From this time began his career of great and illustrious public usefulness.

Classical learning had been on the decline at Edinburgh, from the time when the public lectures ceased to be read in the Latin language, and when French literature and composition in English came to be much in vogue. Even while the Foulis' were publishing their famous editions of the Greek classics at Glasgow, and while Moore, one of the most ingenious philologists and the most profound and accurate Greek scholars of the age, was teaching in the university of that city, Grecian learning was very little regarded at Edinburgh. The students in divinity were content if they learned Greek enough to read the Greek Testament; candidates for the higher honours in medicine sought just as much of this language as should enable them to spell out the aphorisms of

Hippocrates: none else cared for Greek. Mr. Dalzell, from the moment of his appointment, thought only how to communicate that passion which he himself felt for the richest and most polished language of antiquity. He adopted the use of Moore's Grammar, the shortest, the most accurate, and the most easily intelligible that had been published. To supply the deficiency of its parts, he dictated lessons, short, perspicuous, and elegant as the rules of Moore. His supplementary syntax of the propositions, and other parts of speech, was admirable: he explained the passages of Herodotus, of Xenophon, of Thucydides, of Homer, of which the sentiment and imagery were the most adapted to win upon young minds, with a clearness of intelligence, and with a sweet and ardent yet modest enthusiasm, which it was impossible to resist. Of a frame of mind remarkably congenial with that of Plato; he took delight to select the beauties of that philosopher's dialogues for the use of his pupils. He instructed them in the clearest and most lively parts of the critical and ethical tracts of Aristotle; the tragedies of Sophocles and Euripides furnished scenes, of which the interest particularly assisted his endeavours in favour of Grecian learning. From the lyric and pastoral poets; from Æsop, Ælian, Theophrastus, Lucian; from the epigrammatists, and especially from Demosthenes and the other orators, he culled whatever was the most intelligible and attractive to young minds, with a diligence and a fond solicitude almost without example. These selections formed the course of readings, in which it was his desire to engage and detain his students for at least four or five sessions. At first, he only indicated what books he wished the students to provide themselves with, for the readings in their respective classes. But the variety and the expense were too great; and his other endeavours would have been defeated, if his zeal for the revival of Greek learning, his tender interest in the instruction of his pupils, and the conscience he put in the discharge of his duty, had not excited him to compile and print, at a considerable expense, and with extraordinary pains and labour, a series of collections out of the Greek authors, including all those passages which he wished to explain in teaching the language. These were printed in several volumes, under the titles of Collectanea Minora and Collectanea Majora. He added, in each volume, short notes in Latin, explanatory of the difficult places. The Greek texts were printed with singular brevity, perspicuity, and judgment. His Latinity in the notes and in short prefaces to the several parts of the collection, is the most remarkable for delicate propriety and genuine power of classical expression, perhaps of any thing that has been for many years written in this country in a learned language.

He, at the same time, composed and read to the students a series of lectures on the language and antiquities, the philosophy and the history, the literature, the eloquence, the poetry, and the fine arts, of the Greeks. Those lectures were the result of the unremitting study of the Grecian authors themselves. Of a diligent comparison of those originals with every collateral illustration which was to be found; of intimate acquaintance with the best modern writers in history, philosophy, poetry, and criticism. The composition was unaffectedly elegant, and the train of the lectures was beautifully consecutive and systematic. Mr. Dalzell was careful to read them with a slow and distinct emphatic yet easy elocution, the most convenient to the ear and the understanding. There was a suavity in his voice and manner, than which nothing could well be more attractive. His enthusiasm for every excellence appertaining to the Greeks was, from time to time, breaking out in emotions affecting his voice and manner; and it was attempted with an ingenious modesty, sometimes timid, as if he had been in the presence of the most distinguished judges; and, certainly, the most amiable, in the demeanor of a professor before his pupils. His success has been, by these means, almost complete.

He communicated among the youth at that University a large portion of his own enthusiasm for Grecian learning, and persuaded many of them to study Greek for twice or thrice the

length of time which it was before usual to devote to that language. It became a fashion among most of the students in the university, whatever their ultimate objects of pursuit, to resort with eagerness to hear his lectures. He accomplished a sort of restoration of classical and even of elegant literature, in general, at Edinburgh. He gave, within his own province, a celebrity to the university, which was the means of drawing many strangers from England and other parts to pursue their studies in it. He contributed to fill the professions of the church, of the law, and of medicine throughout Scotland, with men who, after they left the university, had but to continue an easy attention to Grecian learning, amid their necessary relaxations from professional duties, in order to attain to the most consummate skill in it; and yet his fondness for his favourite literature was not satisfied. He has frequently complained to the writer of this article, that the passion which he inspired for the study of Greek proved usually but transient and fugitive. Many of his favourite pupils, when he happened again to meet them after they had gone out perhaps two or three years from college, would severely disappoint his hopes by appearing to have entirely neglected classical learning from the moment they left the university. With young clergymen in particular he could not help being much displeased to find, that from the time of their obtaining livings, they generally discontinued all regular study, not only of Greek but even of every branch of philology and science. Many of the students at his classes were very young, just emancipated from the school and the rod; and certain that at college they were not to be beaten under any professor but himself, such boys were in the hours of instruction too often inattentive, tumultuous, full of 'quips and cranks' and unseasonable glee, more disposed to make merry with the teacher's solicitude for their improvement, than to profit by it; but the mingled dignity and gentleness of his manner had power to charm the giddiest and most froward boy to his book and to his seat. There was a witchery in his address which could prevail alike over sloth and over levity. Those who, but a moment before and in a different class room were noisy, restless, negligent, wantonly troublesome, no sooner came into Mr. Dalzell's presence than they were for the hour transformed, as by magic, into the most modest and quiet young gentlemen, and the most attentive students one could desire to see. He treated them with a gracious politeness and respect, which, in a manner, compelled them to respect both him and themselves. He was careful to make a spirit of piety and virtue pervade the whole course of his instructions: it was gentle, insinuating, and pleasing, it breathed itself into young minds without harassing or disgusting them.

His concluding lecture every session was, in particular, a favourite with the students; to hear it many would defer, even for several weeks, their departure for the country: it reviewed the studies of the session, exhorted to ardent diligence during the vacation, pointed out the books the fittest to be then read, indicated the proper exercises in composition, dwelt affectingly upon the charms of classical literature and of virtue; and, in a strain of the finest christian and platonic enthusiasm, taught the heart to elevate itself, through the survey of the works of nature up to nature's God. On this occasion, the professor and his pupils never parted but in tears. Such was his conduct as a professor for a period of nearly thirty years; his pupils regarded him with the affection due to a parent, and usually met from him the beneficence of a father's love; and hundreds have been introduced by him into situations, as tutors, and into other honourable connexions, which proved the means of their subsequent advantageous and useful establishment in the world. His advice was confided in by parents, in respect to their childrens' education, more than that of any other man in any university or other seminary in the three kingdoms. Upon the institution of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, he was persuaded to undertake the functions of secretary to its literary class.

On the death of the learned professor of oriental languages (Dr. James Robertson), Mr. Dalzell was chosen to succeed him, as keeper of the pub-

lic library of the university. With an exception in favour of a layman, which was without example, he was chosen to succeed Dr. John Drysdale in the highly respectable appointment of principal clerk to the general assembly of the church of Scotland. He discharged the functions of all these offices with a zeal, a fidelity, and a masterly ability, which gave universal satisfaction, and have never been exceeded in any one of them. He was, as may well be imagined, the pride and delight of the private society in which he chiefly lived.

Among his particular friends, were the late Dr. Gilbert Stuart; Dr. Russel, known as the judicious compiler of the History of Modern Europe; Mr. Liston, who has so long and with such distinction served his country in a diplomatic capacity; Mr. Porter, an eminent Russia merchant; the late Dr. William Robertson, the historian; the late venerable Lord Monboddo, well known as an amiable enthusiast in Grecian literature; Mr. Dugald Stuart, that most learned, ingenious, and modest of the members of the Scottish Universities; Mr. Professor Christian, and many others, the most eminent for virtue, rank, and talents.

Amidst so many public duties, Mr. Dalzell's application to private study was indefatigable. The compositions and continual improvement of his Lectures, with the compilation of his Collectanea, or Ἀναλεκτα cost him prodigious pains and labour. His correspondence with Heyne and other men of learning abroad, encroached a good deal upon his hours of leisure. He has enriched the volumes of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh with a variety of interesting communications in Biography, or on subjects of erudition. He was the editor of the posthumous sermons of his father-in-law, the learned and judicious Dr. John Drysdale. He gave a value to Chevalier's description of the plain of Troy, by translating and illustrating it. His application was, indeed, far too intense; but so very much was his heart in his studies and his official duties, that no tender suggestions of his friends, no counsels of his physicians, could divert him from them. He was in stature among the tallest of the middle size; his complexion was fair; his aspect mild, sweet, and unavoidably interesting; there was peculiar power of ingenuous expression in the modest, almost timid serenity of his blue eye; his features were plump and full, but without heaviness or grossnes; his address, in accosting a stranger, or in the general course of conversation, was singularly graceful, captivating, and yet unpresuming. He took little exercise, but in occasional walks in the King's park, which was the rural scene the most easily accessible from his residence in the College. An attic propriety, a golden moderation, seemed to pervade all his habits in common life. He was eminently temperate, yet hospitable and convivial. In the tenderest connexion of domestic life, he was truly fortunate, having married the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. John Drysdale, a lady, whose temper, taste, good sense, accomplishments, and turn of manners, were entirely in unison with his own. She survives with the children of their marriage, to mourn his premature loss. His death took place at Edinburgh, on the 8th of December, 1806.

Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor
Urget! cui pudor, et justitiæ soror
Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas,
Quando ullum invenient parem.
Multus ille quidem flebilis occidit
Nulli flebilior quam mihi ——.

Mrs. KNOWLES, *whose Death was announced p.* 276.

MRS. KNOWLES was a native of Staffordshire, and the widow of Dr. Knowles, a much esteemed physician in London. Her parents being of the society of Friends, she was carefully brought up in substantial and useful knowledge; but this alone could not satisfy her active mind; for she was long distinguished by various works in the polite arts of poetry, painting, and more especially the imitation of nature in needlework. Some specimens of this last having been accidentally seen by their Majesties, they expressed a wish to see her; and she was accordingly presented in the simplicity of her quaker dress, and graciously received. This and subsequent interviews led to her grand undertaking, a representation of the king in needlework,

which she completed to their entire satisfaction, though she had never seen any thing of the kind.

We next find her accompanying her husband on a scientific tour through Holland, Germany, and France, where they obtained introduction to the most distinguished personages, such as the Prince and Princess of Orange; at Versailles, to the Messieurs and Mesdames of the royal family; and at last she was admitted to the toilette of the late unfortunate Queen, by her own desire. The appearance of Quakers was to that Princess quite a phenomenon, concerning whose tenets she was politely earnest for information, and acknowledged these heretics to be philosophers at least.

She wrote on various subjects, philosophical, theological, and poetical, some of which have been published with her name, but more anonymously; and it has been said, modestly retained in manuscript far more than has appeared before the public. When urged on this subject she would say, "Even arts and sciences are but evanescent splendid vanities, if unaccompanied by the Christian virtues!"

Mr. Boswell, in his life of Dr. Johnson, relates a long conversation which took place at Mr. Dilly's, in April 1778, between the Doctor and Mrs. Knowles. The company consisted of Mr. Dilly, Dr. Johnson, the Rev. Dr. Mayo, the Rev. Mr. Beresford, tutor to the late Duke of Bedford, Mr. Boswell, Mrs. Knowles, and Miss Seward. "Mrs. Knowles," says Boswell, "affected to complain that men had much more liberty than women."

Dr. J. Why, madam, women have all the liberty they should wish to have. We have all the labour and the danger, and the women all the advantage. We go to sea, we build houses, we do every thing in short, to pay our court to the women.

Mrs. K. The Doctor reasons wittily, but not convincingly. Now, take the instance of building; the mason's wife if she is ever seen in liquor is ruined. The mason may get himself drunk as often as he pleases, with little loss of character; nay, may let his wife and children starve.

Dr. J. Madam, you must consider if the mason does get drunk himself, and let his wife and children starve, the parish will oblige him to find security for their maintenance. We have different modes of restraining evil. If we require more perfection from women than from ourselves, it is doing them honour. And women have not the same temptations that we have; they may always live in virtuous company; men must mix in the world indiscriminately. If a woman has no inclination to do what is wrong, being secured from it is no restraint to her. I am at liberty to walk into the Thames; but if I were to try it my friends would restrain me in Bedlam, and I should be obliged to them.

Mrs. K. Still Doctor, I cannot help thinking it a hardship that more indulgence is allowed to men than women. It gives a superiority to men, to which I do not see how they are entitled.

Dr. J. It is plain, madam, one or other must have the superiority.

Mrs. K. Well, I hope in another world the sexes will be equal.

In speaking of Soame Jenyns's "View of the Internal Evidences of the Christian Religion," Boswell said to Mrs. Knowles, "*You* should like his book, Mrs. K., as it maintains, as you *friends* do, that courage is not a christian virtue.

Mrs. K. Yes, indeed, I like him there; but I cannot agree with him, that friendship is not a christian virtue.

Dr. J. Why madam, strictly speaking he is right. All friendship is preferring the interest of a friend to the neglect, or perhaps against the interest of others; so that an old Greek said, 'He that has friends has no friend!' Now Christianity recommends universal benevolence, to consider all men as our brethren, which is contrary to the virtue of friendships as described by the ancient philosophers. Surely, madam, your sect must approve of this, for you call all men *friends*.

Mrs. K. We are commanded to do good to all men, 'but especially to them who are of the household of faith.'

Dr. J. Well, madam, the household of faith is wide enough.

Mrs. K. But, Doctor, our Saviour had twelve apostles, yet there was *one*

whom he *loved*. John was the 'disciple whom Jesus loved.'

Dr. J. (*His eyes sparkling benignantly*) Very well, indeed Madam. You have said very well.

The subject of death being mentioned, Boswell expressed a horror at the thought of it.

Mrs. K. Nay, thou shouldst not have a horror for what is the gate of life.

Dr. J. No rational man can die without uneasy apprehension.

Mrs. K. The scriptures tell us 'the righteous shall have *hope* in his death.'

Dr. J. Yes madam, that is, he shall not have despair. But consider, his hope of salvation must be founded on the terms on which it is promised, that the mediation of our saviour shall be applied to us, namely, obedience; and where obedience has failed, then as suppletory to it, repentance. But what man can say that his obedience has been such as he would approve of in another, or even in himself upon close examination, or that his repentance has been such as to require being repented of! No man can be sure that his obedience and repentance will obtain salvation.

Mrs. K. But divine intimation of acceptance may be made to the soul.

Dr. J. Madam, it may; but I should not think the better of a man, who should tell me on his death-bed he was sure of salvation. A man cannot be sure himself that he has divine intimation of acceptance; much less can he make others sure that he has it.

Mrs. K. (*Seeming to enjoy a pleasing serenity in the persuasion of a benignant divine light.*) Does not St. Paul say, 'I have fought the good fight of faith, I have finished my course; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of life.'

Dr. J. Yes madam, but here was a man inspired, a man who had been converted by supernatural interposition.

Mrs. Knowles mentioned as a proselyte to quakerism, Miss ——, a young lady well known to Dr. Johnson, for whom he had shewn much affection; while she ever had, and still retained, a great respect for him.

Mrs. K. Thy friend, Jenny H——, desires her kind respects to thee, Doctor.

Dr. J. Tell me not of her! I hate the odious wench for her apostacy: and it is you, Madam, who have seduced her from the christian religion.

Mrs. K. This is a heavy charge, indeed, I must beg leave to be heard in my own defence: and I entreat the attention of the present learned and candid company, desiring they will judge how far I am able to clear myself of so cruel an accusation.

Dr. J. You are a woman, and I give you quarter.

Mrs. K. I will not take quarter. There is no sex in souls; and in the present cause I fear not even Dr. Johnson himself.

Dr. J. Well then, Madam, I persist in my charge, that you have seduced Miss H. from the Christian religion.

Mrs. K. If thou really knewest what were the principles of the Friends, thou wouldst not say she had departed from Christianity. But, waving that discussion for the present, I will take the liberty to observe, that she had undoubted right to examine and to change her educational tenets, whenever she supposed she had found them erroneous: as an accountable creature, it was her *duty* so to do.

Dr. J. Phsaw! Phsaw!—an accountable creature!—Girls accountable creatures!—It was her duty to remain with the church wherein she was educated; she had no business to leave it.

Mrs. K. What, not for that she apprehended to be better? according to this rule, Doctor, hadst thou been born in Turkey, it had been thy duty to have remained a Mahometan, notwithstanding Christian *evidence* might have wrought in thy mind the clearest conviction! and, if so, then let me ask, how would thy *conscience* have answered for such obstinacy at the great and last tribunal?

Dr. J. My conscience would not have been answerable.

Mrs. K. Whose then would?

Dr. J. Why the *state* to be sure. In adhering to the religion of the state as by law established, our implicit obedience therein becomes our *duty*.

Mrs. K. A nation, or a state, having a conscience, is a doctrine entirely new to me, and indeed, a very curious piece of intelligence; for I have always understood that a government, or state, is a creature of time only; beyond which it dissolves, and becomes a non-entity. Now, gentlemen, *can* your imagination body forth

this monstrous individual, or being, called a state, composed of millions of people! Can you behold it stalking forth into the next world, loaded with its mighty conscience, there to be rewarded or punished, for the faith, opinions, and conduct, of its constituent *machines* called men? Surely the teeming brain of poetry never held up to the fancy so wondrous a personage!

Dr. J. I regard not what you say as to that matter. I hate the arrogance of the wench, in supposing herself a more competent judge of religion than those who educated her. She imitated you, no doubt; but she ought not to have presumed to determine for herself in so important an affair.

Mrs. K. True, Doctor, I grant it, if *as* thou seemest to imply, a wench of twenty years be not a moral agent.

Dr. J. I doubt it would be difficult to prove those deserve that character who turn quakers.

Mrs. K. This severe retort, Doctor, induces me charitably to hope thou must be totally unacquainted with the principles of the people against whom thou art so exceedingly prejudiced, and that thou supposest us a set of infidels or deists.

Dr. J. Certainly, I do think you little better than deists.

Mrs. K. This is indeed strange; 'tis passing strange, that a man of such universal reading and research, has not thought it at least *expedient* to look into the cause of dissent of a society so long established, and so conspicuously singular!

Dr. J. Not I, indeed! I have not read your Barclay's Apology; and for this plain reason—never thought it worth my while. You are upstart sectaries, perhaps the best subdued by a silent contempt.

Mrs K. This reminds me of the language of the Rabbies of old, when their hierarchy was alarmed by the increasing influence, force, and simplicity of dawning truth, in their high day of worldly dominion. We meekly trust, our principles stand on the same solid foundation of simple truth; and we invite the acutest investigation. The reason thou givest for not having read Barclay's Apology, is surely a very improper one for a man whom the world looks up to as a moral philosopher of the first rank: a teacher from whom they think they have a right to expect much information. To this expecting, enquiring world, how can Dr. Johnson acquit himself, for remaining unacquainted with a book translated into five or six different languages, and which has been admitted into the libraries of almost every court and university in Christendom!

The Doctor *again repeated, that* he did not think the quakers deserved the name of Christians.

Mrs. K. Give me leave then to endeavour to convince thee of thy error, which I will do by making before thee and this respectable company, a confession of our faith. Creeds, or confessions of faith, are admitted by all to be the standard whereby we judge of every denomination of professors. Well then, I take upon me to declare, that the people called quakers do verily believe in the Holy Scriptures, and rejoice with the most full and reverential acceptance of the divine history of facts as recorded in the New Testament. That we, consequently, fully believe those historical articles summed up in what is called the Apostles' Creed, with these two exceptions only, to wit, our Saviour's descent into Hell, and the Resurrection of the Body. These mysteries we humbly leave just as they stand in the Holy Text; there being, from that ground, no authority for such assertion as is drawn up in the creed. And now, Doctor, cans't thou still deny to us the honourable title of Christians?

Dr. J. Well!—I must own I did not at all suppose you had so much to say for yourselves. However, I cannot forgive that little slut, for presuming to take upon herself as she has done.

Mrs. K. I hope, Doctor, thou wilt not remain unforgiving; and that you will renew your friendship, and joyfully meet at last in those bright regions where pride and prejudice can never enter!

Dr J. Meet *her!* I never desire to meet fools any where.

Mrs. Knowles died at her house in Ely Place, Holborn, on the 3d of February, 1807, aged upwards of 80 years!

MODERN DISCOVERIES,
AND
IMPROVEMENTS IN ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE;
With Notices respecting Men of Letters, Artists, and Works in Hand, &c. &c.

THE Rev. Thomas Kidd, of Trinity College, Cambridge, proposes to publish a new edition of the Iliad and Odyssey; of which, in the Iliad, the Townleian Codex, aided by the Marcian Manuscripts, and a faithful collation of the Harleian Copies, will form the ground-work. It is intended, at present, to insert the digamma in the text, on the authority of the great Bentley, whose unpublished papers on the Iliad and Odyssey will, through the kind permission of Trinity College, Cambridge, contribute to enhance the value of this edition. The body of variations from the Vienna, Breslaw, and Moscow, MSS. as published by Professors Alter and Heyne, as well as those gleaned by a re-examination of the MSS. consulted by Barnes, will be classed according to their respective merits under the text, and incorporated with an accurate collation of the first, second Aldine, first Strasburgh and Roman editions; the peculiarities also of the venerable document dispersed through H. Steph. Thesaurus Ling. Gr. will be specified in their proper places. The text of the Iliad, with the variations, will be given in 2 vols. octavo. A supplement to the Villoisonian scholia from the Townleian and Harleian transcripts, with short notes, will form the third volume; and a fourth volume will contain the text of the Odyssey, with various readings, to be introduced by fac-similes of the characters and descriptions of the respective MSS. engaged in the service of the text; to which will succeed a small volume of scholia, chiefly from MSS. with short notes; a dissertation on the genuineness of Od. Ω. a collation of the pp. of Ed. Rom. and Bas. of Eustathius, with the omissions of the latter; and application of the digamma to the remains of Hesiod.

Mr. Bewick, of Newcastle, is engaged on a series of Engravings of British Vegetables, useful in Diet, Medicine, and the Arts. The letter-press of the work to be written by Dr. Thornton. Two editions will appear in royal and demy octavo, corresponding with the Quadrupeds, Birds, and Fishes of the same engraver.

Mr. Burnett has nearly completed a series of Specimens of English Prose Writers, from the earliest times to the close of the seventeenth century, interspersed with sketches, biographical, literary, and critical.

Mr. Custance, of Kidderminster, is preparing for the press, a Concise View of the Constitution and Laws of England.

A work will speedily appear, in three volumes, under the title of Oxoniana, consisting of anecdotes and facts relating to the colleges, halls, libraries, and establishments of Oxford; with extracts from, and accounts of, the curious unpublished manuscripts with which that University abounds; accounts of celebrated members, professors, &c. so as to comprise a history of the rise and progress of that ancient seat of learning.

Dr. Charles Fothergill is preparing a work for the press, with a view of clearing up some doubtful points in the Zoology of Great Britain, for which he, in the last spring, made a voyage to all the Northern Isles, the Orcades, Shetland, Fair Isle, and Fulda, and remained among them during the greater part of the year, employed in the investigation of their natural history, antiquities, state of agriculture and fisheries, political importance, manners, customs, condition, past and present state, &c. This work will be accompanied by maps and numerous engravings, containing the most full and complete description that has yet been published of those remote and neglected regions.

The Poems of Richard Corbet, late Bishop of Oxford and of Norwich, to which are now added, *Oratio in Obitu Henrici Principis*, from Ashmole's Museum, with biographical notes, and a life of the author, by Mr. Octavius Gilchrist, will shortly make their appearance.

The Rev. J. Hewlett has in great forwardness a third volume of Sermons.

Mr. T. Harral has in the press, in one volume octavo, A popular View of Europe, Historical and Political, in the Spring of 1807; containing biographical sketches of its respective sovereigns, in a series of letters.

The admirers of Shakspeare will be glad to hear that considerable progress has been made in the printing of a new edition of his Works, which is intended to exhibit, as to size, paper, type, text, and orthography, as nearly as possible a fac-simile of the first folio edition.

Mr. Southey is preparing for publication two volumes of Poems and Miscellaneous Essays, by the late Mr. H. K. White, of Cambridge, whose genius bad fair to place him in the first rank of English poets. The work will be accompanied with a life of the author, and will be embellished with his portrait and other plates.

Sir William Beattie's Life of Dr. Beattie, will shortly be published in octavo.

Mr. George Lipscomb has nearly ready for publication, a Pathological Disquisition concerning the Gout.

Dr. H. Robinson, of Edinburgh, will shortly publish Discourses on the Nature of Inflammation, and the History, Theory, and Cause of the Venereal Disease; and he will also shortly publish a work on the Natural History of the Atmosphere.

The new edition of the English Poets, which has been in the press for some time, is now in a considerable state of forwardness. This collection embraces not only the series published by Dr. Johnson, but also such of the ancient poets, from Chaucer to Cowley, as appear necessary to illustrate the rise and progress of English poetry. Dr. Johnson's series will also be brought down to the present time, by the addition of our most popular authors, from Lyttleton to Cowper. The lives of the poets, not in Dr. Johnson's collection, are written by Alexander Chalmers, Esq. F.S.A.—The last volumes will contain the best English translations by Pope, Dryden, &c.

FINE ARTS.

On Friday, April 10, the public curiosity was gratified in viewing the remaining works of the immortal Barry, at Christie's rooms, Pall Mall. The attendants were numerous, and principally amateurs and professors of the art. His *Pandora* was understood to be bought in at 130 guineas, 150 guineas having been offered for it previous to the sale.—*Venus rising from the Sea*, sold for 105 guineas; and his *Adam and Eve*, for 110.—Amongst the various spirited portrairs we were greatly delighted with that of Dr. Johnson. Those of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lord Romney, the Bishop of Durham, and others, were purchased by Mr. E. Hastings, of Welbeck-street; whose lot it is also to possess the whole of the curious apparatus belonging to that eccentric, but truly great man. We hope that this young artist will feel a degree of inspiration at the sight of them, and use them with success in producing subjects for which his natural genius is well calculated. We sincerely hope that such a production as the *Pandora* will never become the property of any individual—forbid it, ye liberal-minded Academicians, although poor Barry did once presume to dictate to you, and to prescribe laws for the real welfare of the Royal Academy.

Bartolozzi, notwithstanding his advanced age of 82 years, continues to enjoy good health, at Lisbon, and is engaged in giving to the world fresh proofs of his superior abilities. *The Massacre of the Innocents, by Guido*, has lately been engraved by him with his usual delicacy and expression: it is intended to form a part of the French museum. An engraving of the *Narcissus of Viegra* will also soon make its appearance; the figures only will be executed by Bartolozzi, the landscape will be by Le Conte. The merits of this celebrated artist have at last met with the honourable rewards they have so long deserved:—the Prince Regent has made him a Knight of the Order of Christ, and presented him with the insignia of the order set in diamonds.

Mr. James Elmes proposes to publish, by subscription, an Architectural and Scientific Investigation of the

Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London; illustrated by plans, elevations, sections, and parts at large, from actual measurements; with an Essay on the life, writings, and designs of Sir Christopher Wren. It will be printed in the same size as Stuart's Antiquities of Athens, and the number of plates will not be fewer than 45, engraved by the first artists in the line manner.

The following is a description of Mr. Stothard's beautiful cabinet picture of the Procession of Chaucer's Pilgrims to Canterbury:—The scene of the picture is laid in that part of the road to Canterbury, which commands a view of the Dulwich hills; the time, a beautiful and serene April morning. The interest of the procession is considerably heightened by the cheerfulness of the accompanying landscape.—The pilgrims are grouped with a decorum suited to their respective characters, and in the order in which we may suppose Chaucer himself to have seen them, headed by the miller, playing upon his pipe, under the guidance of Harry Baillie, the host, who, as master of the ceremonies, is represented on horseback, standing in his stirrups, in the act of commanding attention to the proposal he is about to make of drawing lots, to determine which of the company shall tell the first tale. Near to him is a line of five characters, the knight; his son, the young 'squire; the franklin, or country gentleman; the serjeant at law, the merchant, and the doctor of physic. The 'squire is mounted on a white horse near the knight, and betwixt these two figures is seen the reve. Close behind the 'squire, his yeoman advances, habited in green. The front of the next group is also composed of five characters—the lady abbess; her nun; the nun's priest; the good parson; and his brother, the ploughman. The figures immediately behind the lady abbess are, the shipman; the Oxford scholar; the manciple; and Chaucer. Next, mounted upon an ambling nag, approaches the wife of Bath, heading a groupe of four figures; she is represented in brisk conversation with the monk and the friar; behind them are the padedoner, dressed in blue, and his friend the sompnour in white. The last groupe of this motly cavalcade is composed of the goldsmith, the weaver, the dyer, and the tapestry merchant, all citizens of London, attended by their cook; with these jolly pilgrims the procession closes.

A beautiful specimen of the graphic art, by Cardon, will shortly be submitted to the public, from a painting by Westall. The subject of the picture, which is large as life, is selected from Shaw's well-known Monody to the Memory of a Young Lady.

Mr. Wm. Russell proposes to publish, by subscription, a capital portrait of Wm. Wilberforce, Esq. M.P. painted by his late father, John Russel, Esq. R.A. for the Dean of Carlisle, and to be engraved in the stroke manner, by Heath.

Mr. Charles Wild proposes to publish, by subscription, under the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a series of Twelve Perspective Views, in aqua tinta, of the Interior and Exterior of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury. In making the selection of views, particular attention has been paid to display that rich diversity of style for which the metropolitan church of Canterbury stands so eminently distinguished.

Mr. Thomas Webb of Birmingham, intends to publish a series of Medals, commencing with the following characters:—Lord Nelson, Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, Marquis Cornwallis, Sir Sydney Smith, Matthew Boulton, and James Watt, Esqs. The size of the medal will be 2¼ in diameter; on the obverse will be a highly relieved likeness, from the best authority, in a grand Roman style, with classical and appropriate designs on the reverse.

MISCELLANEOUS.

It is estimated that there is produced in England, annually, 245,290 packs of short wool, 137,228 ditto of long wool, and 10,718 ditto of lamb's wool, the total value of which amounts to 5,570,494*l.*

The annual slaughter of short-wooled sheep, in England, is estimated at 4,221,748; of long-wooled ditto at 1,180,413; and of lambs, 1,400,560. The deaths, by disease and casualties, 340,135; making a total of 7,142,856. The number of lambs yeaned is estimated at 7,002,802. The annual de-

crease, according to this estimate, is 140,054.

There are twelve newspapers printed in London on the Sabbath Day; the number of which sold to the public amounts to 25,000; and the men and boys employed in printing and distributing them is about 1000. The revenue received from them amounts to about 20,000*l.* a year; a sum which would be most extravagantly purchased at the expence of the public morals, even if it were a net produce. But it may be doubted if the revenue be really a gainer, the sale of papers published on Fridays and Saturdays having decreased, in one instance, from 7000 to 500.

The oriental library of the late Tippoo Sultaun, which on the capture of Seringapatam, was preserved entire, and consists of 2000 volumes of Arabic, Persian, and Hindostanee manuscripts, was shortly after that event conveyed to Calcutta and deposited in the college of Fort William, where it much facilitated the labours and pursuits of the professors and students of those languages. This library was in the year 1805 minutely examined by the assistant Persian professor captain Charles Stewart, and a descriptive catalogue explaining the subject of each volume, memoirs of the author, &c. formed of its contents. Since that gentleman's arrival in England, and appointment to the East India Company's college at Hertford, he has revised the work, and added an appendix, containing specimens in the Persian language (accompanied by a translation) from the principal authors quoted in the catalogue, rendering it not only a useful book to the oriental student, but desirable by every person wishing for information on such subjects, or curious of knowing the nature and extent of Mohammedan literature, which, it must be remembered, had arrived at a great degree of splendor when Europe was overcast with ignorance and barbarism. For the convenience of foreigners, to whom the English letters may not give the exact pronunciation of an oriental word, the titles of the books will be also inscribed in the Arabic character.

It is a curious fact, that the Romans, during their residence in Britain, established a manufactory of woollen cloth at Winchester, which was so extensive as to supply their army,—and there is reason to believe that the trade which they introduced into Britain was not neglected by the native inhabitants, for the first nine hundred years of the christian era. The long Spanish wool was imported into this country so early as the 12th century, and we find that since the days of Edward III. British fleeces were admirably adapted to the kind of cloth which was in greatest request, though now they are generally unequal to the production of that which is sought after.

The population of Ireland in 1731 was 2,010,221, and in 1805, 5,395,456, having been more than doubled during that period. The number of Romanists in 1731, according to the return made to the House of Lords, was 1,309,768; and the number of protestants in the same year, 700,452, being nearly two Romanists to one protestant. The number of Romanists had increased in 1805 to 4,300,000, and the protestants in the same period to 1,080,000, making an increase of 2,990,240 Romanists, and 379,548 protestants.

Austria.

The Archduke John has purchased the collection of minerals, belonging to the celebrated Professor Jacquin, for twelve millions of florins.

France.

The academy of Fine Arts at Bruges lately adjudged a prize medal to a young man, who having from natural defects been unable to use his hand, has acquired the art of drawing to considerable perfection by holding the cravon in his mouth.

M. Azune has published a Dissertation on the Origin of the Compass, with a view to prove that the French were the first who made use of it. It was, he says, known in France so early as the twelfth century, under the name of Mariniere, and was used under the reign of Lewis IX. Givia d'Amflai, who is said to have been the inventor, lived not earlier than about the year 1300. The fleur-de-lis has certainly been adopted in all countries for the Compass.

Germany.

Never did the memory of Luther receive such universal homage as it has done within twelve months. Be-

sides the grand drama, of which he is the hero, and which has been acted with prodigious applause at the theatre-royal Berlin, M. Klingemann has lately performed at Magdeburg a tragedy, in six acts, entitled Martin Luther.

Schroeter the astronomer has determined, that the highest of the three mountains which he has measured in the moon is nine-tenths of a geographical mile in height.

Hungary.

The language of the Hungarians is little known by other European nations, and on account of its radical difference from the polished tongues of Europe is little likely to acquire much estimation beyond the limits of the territory where it is spoken. It appears, however, not to be wholly uncultivated, and the attention paid to native literature is said to be increasing. A journal is publishing at Vienna, of which Dr. Lübeck is the editor, under the title of Hungarian Miscellanies, though the numbers do not succeed each other so rapidly as might be wished. Only three numbers have yet appeared, and their contents will be found to be interesting.

Among Hungarian works of recent date, the following may be mentioned. A new edition, with corrections, of the Hungarian Grammar of Farkas, published by Mr. Jos. Martin, secretary of the consistory at Vienna, printed in 1805. Professor N. Revaj has published the first part of his work, which treats of the inflexions of verbs.

M. Jos. Hegyi has published an Hungarian translation of select epistles of Cicero; and John Tenarki, a translation of the Jerusalem delivered of Tasso, both printed at Pest. M. Francis Toth, professor at Papa, published in 1804, a System of Doctrine, for the use of reformed protestants.

Matthias Trattner, a bookseller at Pest, has printed, in 1805, Dialogues for the Use of Children already able to read, intended to habituate them to the exercise of reflection, by the Countess of Karyoli, who has availed herself of a German work of similar object by G. C. Claudius.

Kis, a bookseller at Pest, has printed a Library for the Use of Children and Young Persons, consisting of a collection of moral tales.

In 1803, Mr. Jos. Fabian, minister of the reformed religion at Veres Bereny, published at Veszprim a Popular Treatise on Medicine. The same writer has also given an Hungarian translation of the useful work of M. Chaptal, on the Cultivation of the Vine and the Preparation of Wine, printed at Veszprim for Sammer, 1805.

Hungarian Literature has sustained a considerable loss by the death of Mich. Velez, of Csokonakilla, a pleasing poet, who published, in 1805, A Collection of Songs, which had remarkable success. The same author published, in 1804, An Heroic Comic Poem, in four books, entitled Dorothea, or the Triumph of the Ladies at the Carnival. In the preface, which, as well as the poem, is in the Hungarian language, the author treats on the nature of the heroic comic poem. This branch of writing has hitherto been scarcely cultivated in Hungarian literature.

Another work of nearly the same kind was printed at Pest, in 1804, entitled Matthias Ritoki, in which the author, who describes himself only by the initials F. V. relates the solemn coronation of the celebrated Hungarian poet of that name. The same author published, in 1804 and 1805, at Pest, in two volumes, A Satirical View of the Follies of the City of Pest, under the title of the Life of M. Tzarvas of Kolompos.

Italy.

M. Comolli, professor of Sculpture in the university of Turin, has finished a Bust of Alfieri, whom the Italians call their Sophocles.

Russia.

M. de Krusenstern being returned from his voyage round the World is now about to prepare his account for the press. He will be assisted by a committee of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, in verifying the astronomical observations. All the drawings brought home by that celebrated navigator will be placed in the hands of the most skilful engravers.

Spain.

The Court Gazette contains the Prospectus of a Picturesque Tour in Spain, which will consist of from 60 to 66 numbers, each containing six plates. The work when finished will form four large folio volumes. The

engravings are to be executed by the best artists of Madrid and Paris. The Spanish text will be prepared by Father Roxas, an Augustin Friar, and the French text by Mr. Alexander Laborde.

Sweden.

Some years ago several naturalists of Sweden formed a society for the purpose of giving a complete botanical arrangement of the plants of their native country. Forty-six numbers of this work have already appeared, each containing a coloured engraving of four or five plants, with their names in the principal languages of Europe, together with a short description of each in the Swedish language. The editors of this work are proceeding with another on the same plan, relating to the zoology of Sweden, and the first number has already appeared.

Mr. Wertring has lately published a very curious work on lichens, in which he gives an exact description of each species, and indicates its use in medicine and in domestic economy, and particularly an explanation of the means of extracting colours for dying silken and woollen goods. The plates that accompany this work, and which do honour to Sweden, represent the mosses of the class of lichens, coloured after nature, and the colours which they give out in dying.

Switzerland.

Mr. Escher, member of the Helvetic administration of the mines at Zurich, known to the friends of mineralogical studies by his memoirs in the Miners' Journal, as well as the many useful articles on geogonomy and geology in Ebel's Introduction to the most useful manner of travelling in Switzerland, and an accurate observer of nature, has planned a mineralogical tour from Zurich over the Grison mountains to the Ostel Peak of the Tyrol. We are hitherto but partially acquainted with this interesting country, and indeed we have only some few notices of the latter part of the tour by Dr. Gebhawt. Mr. E. also meditates a second journey, through the western Alps, between Dauphiny and Savoy, where his geognostic penetration will collect many interesting results.

Turkey.

The Grand Signior's press established at Scutari, near Constantinople, under the direction of Abdorhaman Effendi, has lately published the following works, viz.

1. Commentary on a Book, with this title in Arabic, "Revelation of Mysteries," containing 267 pages in small quarto. The editor says in his introduction, that the author is the Scheik Mohammed Barevu, that he has published this work for the use of his two sons, and that its title in Arabic was the "Fruits of Reflection." This work was finished in the month of Ramadan, in the year of the Hegira 1080, or according to the christian æra 1674, and the re-impression in the year 1804.

2. A Commentary on the Book of the Hundred Regents, containing 88 pages in small quarto, printed in 1805.

3. An Arabic Grammar, from Yrul Owamel, completed in July 1731, and printed in 1805, containing 118 pages in small quarto.

The 'Books of Euclid,' in the Arabic language, with the Commentaries of Nasireddin will shortly follow.

ENTERTAINMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

DRURY-LANE, March 12.—This evening a new Musical Entertainment was produced at this theatre, called *The Young Hussar*. The characters were

Florian - -	Mr. ELLISTON
Bon Cœur -	Mr. GIBBONS
Larolle - - -	Mr. CHERRY
Minette - -	Mrs. BLAND
Caroline - -	Mrs. MOUNTAIN
Madame Larolle	Mrs. HARLOWE.

The author (Mr. Dimond) has borrowed very freely from *The Deserter* and *The Point of Honour*, and he has produced some situations of interest. The scene is at Rheims, in France, and the more interesting parts arise from the fate of Florian, a young Hussar, who had sacrificed his military honour at the shrine of filial piety, who, to preserve his father from gaol, had violated his country's trust and deserted its service. During the anxious search, with which his regiment of course pursues him, he owes his concealment to love, wards off the danger that threatens

his preservers by honour, and obtains that pardon which rewards his filial affection by mercy. This little piece, from the simplicity of its incidents, and the beauty of the music, which was by Mr. Kelly, met with every success.

April 1.—This evening was produced a new piece, under the title of *The Wood Dæmon; or, The Clock has Struck.* The following are the characters:

Hardyknute - -	*Mr. De Camp*
Guelpho - - -	*Mr. Penley*
Willikind - - -	*Mr. Dowton*
Oswy - - - -	*Mr. Gibbon*
Rolf - - - - -	*Mr. Webb*
Sangrida - - -	*Mr. Montgomery*
Leolyn - - - -	*Miss C. Bristow*
Una - - - - -	*Mrs. H. Siddons*
Clotilda - - -	*Mrs. Harlowe*
Alexina - - - -	*Mrs. Scott*
Paulina - - - -	*Miss Kelly*
Mistress of the Revels	*Miss Feron.*

For this piece the public are indebted to that ingenious mechanist Mr. Johnston, of Drury-lane, author of several popular pieces, viz. *Cinderella, The Lady of the Rock, The Sleeping Beauty*, &c. &c. He has, unquestionably, been somewhat indebted to Mr. Monk Lewis for furnishing him with some incidents, in the nature of a story, upon which to hang his scenery; but he has suffered that gentleman to predominate a little too much in the first and second parts of the performance. As it is now exhibited, it forms one of the most interesting, magnificent, and ingenious spectacles we ever witnessed. The machinery is complicate and skilful beyond a parallel, and is so aptly introduced and ingeniously worked, that it confers that kind of credit upon Mr. Johnston, which far o'ertops the ambition of the ordinary stage mechanist of the day. It raises him to something of the dignity of mechanical science and invention, and we shall scarcely think ourselves in danger of a smile, when we pronounce him to be a man, whose genius would have elevated him to very conspicuous utility and notice, had he not been condemned to waste and dissipate it in pantomimes, melodramas, and plays. It is sufficient to pronounce the *Wood Dæmon* to be in the first rank of those spectacles with which the town prefers to be amused in the present day. The managers have evinced a noble defiance of expence; and the performers, as usual, did ample justice to the exhibition. We make no doubt but that it will prove very popular.

April 12.—This evening, a new Comedy, by Mr. Cherry, called *A Day in London*, was performed for the first time; the characters of which were as follows:—

Jack Melange -	Mr. BANNISTER
Captain Import -	Mr. DE CAMP
Sir George Dapple	Mr. RUSSELL
Mr. Bonvere - -	Mr. H. SIDDONS
Sir Sampson Import	Mr. CHERRY
Briers - - - -	Mr. RAYMOND
Issachar - - -	Mr. WEWITZER
Jones - - - -	Mr. PALMER
Serjeant O'Sullivan	Mr. JOHNSTONE
Farmer Sickle -	Mr. DOWTON
Willow - - - -	Mr. BARTLEY
Lady Mary Import	Miss DUNCAN
Mrs. Sickle - -	Miss MELLON
Jane - - - -	Miss BOYCE
Maria - - - -	Miss RAY.

Fable.—Mr. Sickle, a rich Gloucestershire farmer, arrives in London; and at the inn encounters an old friend Mr. Briers, a hop merchant in the Borough, to whom he recounts the motive of his visit to the metropolis; from which we learn that he has married a second wife, a young woman, whose vanity and ill temper have banished his son and daughter, in search of whom he has undertaken his present journey. The farmer conceives he has some clue to the retreat of his daughter, as she was brought up with her foster-sister, Lady Mary Import, who is now married and resides in London. Mrs. Sickle, who is of a romantic turn, supposing her husband to have journeyed into Westmoreland, takes this opportunity of visiting London, under the protection of young Willow, a platonic cicisbeo, but arriving at the same inn, she is surprised by her husband.—Sir Sampson Import, a very rich banker and a city knight, has entered into a second marriage with the daughter of a ruined peer, without a portion, a woman of benevolent and polished manners. Mrs. Sickle, the farmer's wife, is removed by young Willow from the inn into a private lodging, where he throws off the mask of friendship, and assumes the professed lover. Deceived in the confidence she had placed in him, and in-

dignant at his advances, she flies the house, and rushes into the street. In this dilemma she is encountered by an Hibernian serjeant, who had just returned from the house of Sir Sampson. Jack Melange, a generous eccentric fellow, offers pecuniary assistance which is rejected by Mrs. Sickle, in which he is surprised by Briers, of whose daughter Melange is a professed admirer. Briers misconstrues the motives of Melange, and enters the house in search of Willow, determined to demand satisfaction for the injuries of the farmer. Mrs. Sickle here accepts the good offices of the serjeant, who conducts her to the house of Sir Sampson, where she is most honourably secreted and protected by Lady Mary, from which circumstance several embarrassments arise, to the injury of this generous woman's fame. Mr. Bouvere, the partner of Sir Sampson, proves to be the younger brother of Lady Mary, who, on his return from the Indies, had adopted that mode of observing his sister's conduct, on which (the affinity unknown to her) he had often ventured to comment with an asperity displeasing to her feelings. The piece concludes with the rescue of Sir George Dapple's estate by the generous interference of Melange, with a conviction of the purity and honour of Lady Mary, the marriage of Jane and Captain Import, of Melange and Maria, and the reconciliation of the farmer and his wife.

The intention of the author is to shew the folly of old men marrying young wives, and the unpleasant situations it naturally produces. To effect this he has brought forward too great a variety of persons, many of whom have no connection with the plot, so that the attention is distracted and the interest of the whole lessened. This comedy, after being three times performed, has been withdrawn.

COVENT-GARDEN, March 20.—This evening the Oratorios, for the Lent season, concluded at this theatre, with the first part of Haydn's Creation and two miscellaneous acts, consisting of pieces selected from various composers. Mr. G. Ashley led the band with great ability through the season.

April 10.—This evening a Farce, called *Whistle for It; or, The Cave of the Banditti*, was performed for the first time at this theatre. It is the same which was brought forward at the Marchioness of Abercorn's festivities at the priory, at Christmas, 1805.

Plot.—The scene lies in Germany, and the piece commences with a view of the Black Forest, wherein Count Onsworth and a chosen band of warriors are in the act of searching for the cave of the banditti; Count Onsworth just returned from a glorious campaign, gallantly offers his services to destroy or secure these desperate marauders. In the next scene appears the captain of the banditti and his first lieutenant; the conversation, until the arrival of the gang, turns upon a late division of plunder, the exploits of the preceding day, and their intended operations on the following evening. The robbers, by means of their emissaries, learn that the king has despatched a powerful body of troops to secure them, and destroy their retreat. A council of the banditti is held, and a plan formed, by means of which the count is surprised by the captain and conveyed to the cave of the robbers. In searching him they take from his person a whistle, which is placed on a shelf within his reach, if he were not manacled. On this whistle depends his life. By a previously formed agreement with the party under his command, it was settled that if any unfortunate adventure occurred, by which he might be separated from them, he had only to use his whistle, by means of which they would know of the place of his confinement and fly to his rescue. In this scene is introduced a silly clown, who was formerly a prisoner, but is now kept as a servant to attend on the robbers. The count employs many stratagems to induce the clown to restore him his whistle; to this application the clown refuses to assent; the count then describes the excellencies of his whistle, and endeavours to persuade him to try its effects; this the clown at last agrees to, but from his queer grimace and unsuccessful efforts, much laughter and applause are excited: the clown however finally succeeds—the count's party appears, and the robbers are surprised and secured.

The overture is extremely pretty, and the whole of the music, which is by Lanza, possesses great merit.

Opera-House, March 16.—This evening a concert took place at the great room in this theatre, for the benefit of Pio Cianchettini, a child seven years of age, born in this country of foreign parents. This boy has distinguished himself by his performance on the piano-forte in many places on the continent, and acquired the title of 'Mozart Britannicus.' He is one of those few instances of early powers, that as a performer and a composer deserve the attention of the public; and he has been endowed by nature with a very extraordinary genius for music. He not only plays with great execution, but with such taste and expression as cannot be taught, but must result from himself. He generally excited wonder, and afforded pleasure to auditors fully able to appreciate his merits.

April 14.—This evening a new historical ballet, called *Le Siege de Troye*, was produced; it was got up under the direction of M. Rossi, the design and execution of which do him much credit.

The first scene commences with a view of the Wooden Horse; the historical facts follow with the greatest precision, accompanied with the most beautiful scenery, the finest music, and executed by the most captivating ballet company perhaps in the world. Andromache, the fair widow of Hector, received much interest from the fascinating Parisot. Mademoiselle Nora, from the royal theatre, Lisbon, made her *debut* in the part of Creusa, the wife of Eneas, and received the most flattering reception. Madame Le Presle was the fair Helen, and Miss Cranfield, Venus. The scene where the burning of Troy is introduced, was honoured with reiterated plaudits.

April 16.—This evening Madame Catalani gave, for her benefit, *La Morte di Mithridate*, by Portogallo, an Opera, which combines more musical beauties for a performer than any that we know, and it derived new charms from her power and taste. The difficulties she has to execute, and the graceful manner in which she triumphed over them, were sources of high gratification to the skilful few; and her exquisite delicacy and emotion in the touching passages, equally affected the untutored multitude. This was peculiarly felt in the influence over the heart, which she obtained in the second act—"*Per questa amare lagrime.*" It produced a rapturous burst of applause; and, at the end of it, a chaplet of laurel, with a copy of verses, was flung on the stage from one of the upper boxes. The spectators of our theatres are not accustomed to this kind of compliment, and though a number of voices in the pit (chiefly foreigners) called out to crown her with the laurel, the ceremony did not take place.

Concert of Ancient Music, March 11.—The sixth concert took place this evening, under the direction of the Earl of Dartmouth. The selection was principally from Handel. The novelty of the night was the first appearance of Miss Hughes, a pupil of Bartleman, who, through some embarrassment, displayed considerable vocal powers, and executed some of Handel's most difficult music with good effect, her style of singing being excellent, and reflecting much credit on her master.

The seventh concert was on the 18th of March, under the direction of Earl Fortescue, and the selection was again principally from Handel, several of whose divine pieces were given in the finest style by Mrs. Vaughan, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Bartleman.

The eighth concert was on the 8th of April, under the direction of the Earl of Wilton, and was chiefly selected from the compositions of Handel. Mrs. Vaughan, Mrs. Shipley, Messrs. Harrison, W. Knyvett, and Bartleman, displayed great execution, and were rapturously applauded.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

LORD MELVILLE IS RE-ADMITTED to a seat in his Majesty's Councils. Important as are the transactions of the last month, this event is to be observed, as forming an æra in British politics. Whatever may be the sentiments of various parties, whatever may be the views of op-

posite factions, this event is a feature in the history of the times, which men of all parties, of all ages, and of all ranks, ought to attend to. LORD MELVILLE IS RE-ADMITTED to a seat in his Majesty's Councils.

The dismission of Lord Melville from a seat in his Majesty's Councils is not to be confounded with the trial, which took place in consequence of the detection of the breach of the law of the land, in his office; for the dismission preceded by a considerable interval that trial. The votes of the House of Commons led to this dismission, and these votes were passed, after Lord Melville had been heard in his own defence; and for our own parts, nothing that happened during the trial altered the opinion which we had previously formed from his own words, and the words and avowed actions of his colleague and agent Mr. Trotter. The right of his Majesty to call whom he please to his Councils, no one can dispute; but we may be allowed to regret a circumstance, which in the present times may be followed with great inconvenience.

Whatever might have been the faults of the late administration, it cannot be denied, that they endeavoured to avoid, as much as possible, some notorious faults of the Pitt and Melville administration; namely, a lavish expenditure of the public money, and inattention to the public accounts. They were assiduously employed in correcting those great faults, in detecting the public peculators, in endeavouring to do justice to their king and country, in points in which both have been so essentially injured. The re-admission of Lord Melville into his Majesty's Councils will, we fear, throw cold water on the excellent plans formed in this respect, and retard the operations of our financial commissioners. For how can it be expected, that a public delinquent should be prosecuted with much vigour, when a person has been re-admitted into his Majesty's Councils, whose conduct has not only not been in these respects without suspicion, but has been declared disgraceful by a number of the Peers of the realm, that would suffice to make up more than four of our common juries. Time will shew whether our suspicions are well founded; whether delinquency will be pursued into its retiring haunts, and order re-admitted into the public accounts. Whatever may happen, whatever may be the judgment formed by others on the strange transactions of the times in which we live, we shall retain our respect for the minority on Lord Melville's trial, with whose judgment of the case we do in every article concur.

Next in importance to the re-admission of Lord Melville to a seat in his Majesty's Councils, are the facts that have come to light since our last, respecting the extraordinary change that has taken place in administration. The stopping of the bill for allowing the king to use the services of our Catholic fellow-subjects was the first warning that the nation had; and from long debates in both Houses, in which the king's name has been very improperly brought forward, the whole of the transaction has been developed. Lord Howick, it seems, obtained a reluctant consent from the king to introduce a bill into the House, similar to that passed in Ireland in 1793, respecting the Catholics. In the interval between this consent and the second reading of the bill, which certainly was not exactly the same as that in 1793, the royal mind was much agitated, and certain persons were frequently at the court, who were not friendly to the late administration. It is not difficult to widen a breach already made. The objections to the bill could not be surmounted. The ministers consented then to withdraw the bill, but this was not completely satisfactory. They were required to pledge themselves that they would not hereafter agitate the question. To this pledge they would not give their consent; and they were all sent a packing, turned out, and made a laughing stock to the opposite party and the public at large.

It was not to be expected, that the ex-ministers should bear calmly this dismissal, and return to their respective occupations without some attempts to harrass those who had taken their seats. The usual mode of parliamentary skirmishing followed, which brought on pitched battles in both Houses, and in both Houses the ex-ministers were completely defeat-

ed. In these contests the public took no part. Neither party could rouse them to an active interference. A few addresses and petitions were got up on the idle question of No Popery, and the danger of the Church; but they evidently did not convey the sense of the nation, which saw no reason for this alarm, and saw no grounds for making any clamour upon such a silly occasion. The disasters in 1780 contributed not a little to this spirit, and disappointed those wicked men, who, for the sake of the temporary views of a party, would not hesitate to throw a state into confusion; and besides, the ex-ministers had not, during the time of their being in power, given very strong indications of attachment to those national questions which had been so much the theme of their speeches when in opposition.

The ground of the attack upon the new ministers was, that the demanding of a pledge, by the king, was unconstitutional, and that to consent to such a pledge would have been contrary to their duty as privy counsellors. The question lies deep in our constitutional history, and deserves to be thoroughly understood by both king and people. For their interests, and not for the sake of any disputatious gentleman in either House, for the sake of any factious adherent to any party, with a view to places, pensions, and offices, or the reversion of them, it should be thoroughly investigated. By the principle of our constitution the king can do no wrong. This maxim is a very good one: but it must be properly understood. It does not mean that the person who wears the crown is free from the infirmities of human nature, and is a divinity upon earth; but *he* can do no wrong in any act in government. And for this plain reason: the king can do no wrong in an act of government, because in every act of government there is a person or persons between the king and the individual, oppressed by any authority, who are amenable to the courts of law for their conduct. We must distinguish between an act of government, and a personal act of the king; and the want of this distinction was one great cause of Charles the First being brought to the block. By going into the House of Commons to seize in person the five members, the unhappy monarch placed himself in a situation in which the law cannot suppose our sovereign to be. He might have offered personal violence to a member, and have been personally resisted; and the latter act is an act of treason. Had he ordered the seizure of these five members; however improper the act might be, it might have been constitutionally performed; but the persons who performed the act would have been amenable to the laws of their country; and the person who advised the king to the measure must have justified it, or received the punishment due to the offence.

The maxim then, that the king can do no wrong, cannot be too much cherished by those who love the constitution of their country; and we should have regretted the debates upon the personal act of the king, if they had not tended to throw light upon this subject, and to point out clearly the boundaries of the king's true, useful, valuable, and just prerogative.* The question of the Catholics must now be put out of sight; whether that, or any other question, had occasioned a difference between the king and his ministers, is of no importance. A difference certainly existed, and in consequence the king turned off his servants, and provided new ones.

The turned-out ministers would insinuate that in this the king had done wrong, and that he had demanded a pledge, which honour and their oaths, as privy counsellors, forbade them to give. That the king has done wrong we deny; for by our law he cannot do wrong. Whom has he injured by this act? Who has a right to complain? The holding of the offices, which these ministers held, was entirely at the king's discretion, and the power of nominating to these offices cannot be placed in other hands; for whoever has the *power* is essentially and virtually king. The king, in this instance, exercised his true, useful, valuable, and just prerogative; and with this exercise the lords, commons, and people at large, have nothing to do. We say plainly and positively, nothing to do; for if in the appointment of new ministers, any thing is

done contrary to the law of the land, or they are of such notorious bad character, that they are not fit to be trusted, there are constitutional means by which their mal-administration may be checked, or they may be removed from their offices.

We might be in a very strange situation, if this was not the case. A few factious men might, by corrupt motives, procure majorities in parliament, and rule both king and country with abominable despotism. Our constitution has wisely prevented this evil; and the king is not to be called to account for the dismissal of any, or all of his confidential servants.

But, say the ex-ministers, if this is the case, the king cannot be well advised. They may be pledged in such a manner, that by abstaining from giving certain advice, the kingdom may be ruined. Here they seem to make a mistake between their situation, as confidential ministers, and members of the privy council. It is not absolutely necessary that they should be members of the privy council, and, in fact, from this office they have not been dismissed. To pledge that they would not, in their places as privy counsellors, give advice on certain questions, would be contrary to their oaths; but the pledge demanded was not of this nature. It was, that they should not, as the servants of the crown, agitate, in future, a certain question. This, surely, a master may require from his servants.

The case may be paralleled in common life, and, in fact, one happened the other day, very analagous to it. A gentleman, fond of agriculture, had a bailiff recommended to him, who was esteemed to be a most capital farmer; but this bailiff was one of those gentlemen who will always have their own way. The gentleman wished to try a certain experiment upon some of his fields; the bailiff remonstrated, declared such a mode to be absurd, and that the ruin of the land would follow. The gentleman thanked him for his advice, but insisted upon the fields being treated in the manner he had directed. After an interval, the master found his fields treated in quite a different manner, and was, as may be imagined, extremely displeased, took his bailiff soundly to task, and insisted on it, that if he would not pledge himself to follow the orders given, he must quit his service. The high spirit of the bailiff could not brook this, and of course was dismissed; and he complained bitterly of his master for choosing really to be the master.

The ex-ministers then are certainly not to be justified in their conduct upon this expulsion; and, in fact, they have placed themselves in a very awkward situation. Turned out by the king, as we have seen with great propriety, it will be difficult for them to prove, that they acted with that discretion, which was to be expected from the talents they were presumed to possess. Was it wise of them to bring forward a measure without thoroughly knowing the grounds on which they stood? and did they abandon the measure in a manner becoming men of spirit? By their conduct they lost the credit that would have been attached to the measure, and besides they lost their places.

Although it is presumption to censure the king for the exercise of his just prerogative, it may fairly be asked whether the change is beneficial to the nation. This will be answered by a comparison of the persons in power with those who lately possessed it; and it may be added, by an enquiry, how far the latter persons answered the expectations which were entertained, on their assuming the reins of government. It will not be forgotten, on the latter head, that the first act of these great whigs and patriots was to pay Mr. Pitt's debts; they then passed an act, allowing Lord Grenville to hold the auditorship of the Exchequer, with the place of first lord of the treasury; they admitted the lord chief justice of the King's Bench to be in the cabinet; they made Mr. Pitt's income tax to be tenfold more oppressive than he ever intended it to be. Their language on the Hampshire and conduct in the Westminster elections, did by no means correspond with their former opinions of ministerial influence; but above all, they eulogized Mr. Pitt in a most extravagant manner, and thus convinced the world, that either their former speeches were spoken without judgment, or the possession

of power had entirely corrupted their minds. Still there were many good points about them; and if they disappointed their friends, and gratified their own ends by their conduct, we will leave to a remoter period a justification of their measures. The new ones have been in office, but it is now a new combination. Let us hope, that what errors they formerly committed will prevent them from pursuing a similar line of conduct; and it cannot be doubted, that they have a sufficiently arduous task upon their hands, which requires no small degree of steadiness for them to perform in the midst of those harassing oppositions which the late ministers, and their partisans, will create. We should wish to see a few independent members of both Houses forming a separate camp, and watching closely the measures of both parties; but a solid and effectual administration cannot be carried on but by a reform in parliament—a reform equally advantageous to king and people, but injurious to the sellers of seats for terms of years.

If domestic affairs have been full of interest, those on the continent have called no less on our attention. The dreadful battles fought at Eylau did not end, as was expected, in the defeat of Bonaparte. He retained his ground in Poland, and expectation is on the tiptoe for the event of another great battle, which is to decide the fate of the kingdoms of Prussia and Poland. The power of Russia to recruit her armies has been, we fear, much exaggerated, and the attacks by Turkey and Persia must distract her attention. The Prussian army is said too to have increased much in number, but we doubt the truth of this averment, and the difficulty of paying the troops of the combined armies present many obstacles to the great exploits expected from them. On the other hand the French, flushed with victory, and living at the expence of the conquered, no ways dread any new attack, and Bonaparte is making the most active preparations for a very vigorous campaign.

The French are in great part to the east of the Vistula; but neither Konigsberg nor Dantzic are taken. Against Stralsund they have been unsuccessful, and Swedish Pomerania has been evacuated. Whether the latter step is a feint, or a measure of necessity, time will discover. Austria is quiet, and is even said to have allowed the passage of French troops through her territories. Every thing in Europe seems to depend on the campaign by the Vistula; and if Great Britain sends, as is expected, twenty-five thousand men into the Baltic, and the Swedes come forward with energy, the shock of arms will be terrible. When will mankind learn their true glory, and cultivate with as much ardor, the arts of preserving, as those of destroying, their fellow-creatures.

Bonaparte is not occupied merely in the arts of a soldier. From his camp at Osterode, he issued orders on the 20th of March, for the meeting of the senate. One great object of this meeting is to raise and organize the conscripts of 1808, and this measure will add discipline to his new recruits. At the meeting of the senate, the reasons for this measure were explained, and the whole blame was laid to the immeasurable ambition of the enemies of France. It is needless to say, that the senate agreed to the measure; and to the flattering account of victories, a proof of the paternal love of the sovereign is added, in his condescending to let his new conscripts be disciplined six months in their own country, before they are called into actual service. A country, in which such large levies are made, must possess a degree of enthusiasm, which the regular governments do not supply; but in the defence of our own country we may imitate the activity of the enemy; and if a certain portion of our young men were regimented every year in the same manner, we might, notwithstanding the formidable power of France, smile at all her threats of invasion.

But the most extraordinary and important event that has taken place since our last, is in a quarter and in a manner little expected. The French revolution has produced strange effects. We have seen France revolting from the Pope, and Great Britain protecting his holiness; France returning to a sort of allegiance to the Pope, in which, however, the poor old gentleman has very little to congratulate himself; and Great Britain finds a

returning cry of No Popery, resounded in its councils; infidelity was to be attacked, and we united with the crescent; the badges of Mahomet were worn by our heroes; on a sudden the heroes of the crescent are pointing their guns at the minarets of Constantinople.

What a mad world, my masters, is this we live in! Quam parvâ sapientiâ gubernatur mundus, said formerly a Swedish prime minister, that is, Folly rules the roast. We, however say, quam magnâ sapientiâ gubernatur mundus. How wisely is it managed, that notwithstanding the mad caprices of mortals, total destruction and inevitable misery do not ensue. Let any one look to the conduct of the cabinets of Europe since the year 1789, and he must be firmly persuaded that, if the world had not been governed by a higher power than the mere ostensible agents, such as kings, privy counsellors, generals, and the like, every thing must have run to confusion. Happily the folly of one day is corrected by the folly of the next. The materials, which the art or folly of man endeavour to combine together, are found incapable of coalescing, and, in spite of themselves, they all concur in bringing about events, to which singly no one would contribute a particle of strength. Thus, if a variety of forces is employed in different directions, to move a given weight, the weight moves in the direction of none of them, but takes a course which none of the agents could separately affectuate, or has wisdom to calculate.

A few months ago, the Turkish and the British forces were united together within the strongest bands of friendship. We had rescued Egypt from the grasp of the French, and restored the country to its ancient masters. The gratitude of the Turks was without bounds, religious prejudices gave way, and the English were treated as a very superior order of Christian dogs. We now hear that a British squadron has passed the Dardenelles, has attacked and destroyed some Turkish vessels, and has threatened Constantinople with destruction. Thus policy changes alliances. The British ambassador, aware of this result of the manœuvres that were likely to take place, contrived to secrete himself aboard one of our frigates, and to convey the greater part of our merchants on board our ships. Negotiations were carried on between him, the admiral, and the Sublime Porte. Very exorbitant terms were demanded on our part. They were refused by the Porte; and it is not absolutely certain whether our squadron is gone back to its ancient station, or is sailed forward to the Black Sea.

The admiral had sent an account of this transaction to Europe; but the vessel, in which the dispatches were, has been taken by the French. We are left, in great measure, to our own conjectures, and to the garbled accounts of the French, who accuse us, in their usual manner, of being barbarous in our warfare, and parallel our destruction of the Turkish vessels with our attack on the Spanish frigates. Both have been done without a declaration of war, and on powers, at the time, in a state of peace with us. Great Britain, in the mean time, will not want for advocates; and we leave to the jurisconsults and the moralists and the no popery men, to discuss these points. Suffice it for us, that we have exasperated the Turks beyond measure; that we have put all our countrymen in that part of the world in great danger; that we have ruined our commerce in the Levant; and have given to the French the preponderance in the Turkish councils.

The French, it seems, had warned the Turks of the probability of such an attack, and had offered their troops and engineers for the defence of the capital. This offer was refused, but present danger has overcome the councils of prudence. A large body of troops and engineers is on their march to Constantinople; and those forts, whose possession was demanded, will be garrisoned by the French, and effectually put into their power. These events portend the speedy fall of the Turkish empire, at least of that part of it which is situated in Europe, and humanity may congratulate itself on the prospect, that a large territory may again be restored to the blessings of civilization. This downfal of the power of Mahomet, added to the humiliations experienced by the Pope, cannot fail of making a deep impres-

sion on the reflecting mind. Whatever is established on force and fraud must, in a course of time, give way; but we cannot expect the appearance of that kingdom of peace and justice, which the prophet Daniel has so clearly pointed out to us, till many great concussions and bloody and barbarous battles have led to the removal of those obstacles which hitherto have resisted the efforts of reason and religion.

Whilst Europe is thus shaken, Asia seems to hold out a prospect of great changes. Persia, which for a long time has scarcely been heard of, and has been torn to pieces by intestine commotions, is now reviving. On the north it borders on the Russian power, and on the south extends itself very nearly to our possessions in India. The French are not likely to let slip the opportunity of annoying us. Already, by their councils, an attack has been made upon Russia, but with what success, the distance of the scene of action, and the difficulty of gaining accurate intelligence from these quarters, prevents us from discovering. The sovereign is represented to possess unusual activity and energy; and if we go on in our attacks upon the religious prejudices of the natives of India, our possessions in that quarter may fall an easy prey to a new invader.

Our hopes in South America have revived. The plundering expedition of Sir H. Popham led to a fatal catastrophe, and whatever spoils may fall to his share, he cannot enjoy them without the reflection that they were obtained by the loss of an army. Troops have been sent from this country on a wiser plan, and they have performed their task with the utmost bravery. Monte Video is situated on the northern banks of the river La Plata, and, in fact, commands its entrance. This place has been taken by assault, and with a dreadful slaughter on both sides; but it redounds to the credit of the British troops, that though it was taken only between six and seven in the morning, at eight o'clock the utmost tranquillity reigned in the town, and the women quietly walked the streets about their business. It is remarkable too, that the news of this success should arrive in England at the time when endeavours were made to throw the whole country into confusion upon the Catholic Bill, and the thanks of the legislature were given to the troops on this expedition, the majority of whom were Catholics. So far from not employing Catholics in our army, prudence would dictate that these were the fittest troops to send to the conquest of such a province as that of Buenos Ayres. They will less shock the feelings of the inhabitants; and thus religious prejudices may be made to concur in the public benefit. We shall hope speedily to announce, that that part of Spanish America acknowledges the power of Great Britain, and that its conquest will be attended with beneficial effects to both the conquerors and the conquered.

Difficulties have arisen respecting the treaty with America, and, it is said, will prevent its accomplishment. The subject of impressing seamen is one great point of embarrassment. To remove it requires great skill and prudence. The expedition and treason of Colonel Burr seem to be without foundation, and the internal peace of the United States is not likely to be disturbed. What will be the impression made by the issue of the trial of Captain Whitby in this country, time must discover; but it would scarcely be adviseable for him to expose his life to a jury of Americans. It will be recollected, that this captain, being on the American station, fired into an American vessel, and killed a man. This put the United States into great commotion. The man was buried with great funeral pomp, and the apprehension of Captain Whitby, as the murderer, was ordered. The captain is now in England, and has been tried by a court-martial, at Portsmouth, for firing into the vessel, against the law of neutral nations. From this charge he has been acquitted.

We congratulated the country in our last, that the idle nonsense of Deputy Birch about Popery was exploded, and his motion was rejected, by a very great majority, in the Common Council of London. On the dismission of the ministry the deputy returned to the charge. The tide was now turned in his favour, and he ca-

ried an address to the king, to congratulate him on the strength of his adherence to the protestant religion, with a very great majority. Cambridge University has also addressed upon this occasion, but not without a strong opposition to the measure. In Northamptonshire also, the No Popery gentlemen have made very strong efforts, which ended in an address from city and county; but the No Popery gentlemen have very little reason to rejoice on these results, as in both town and county a very strong protest was entered into, and signed by the most respectable noblemen and gentlemen in that quarter. Indeed the sense of the country has been completely manifested upon this occasion. We are no longer the foolish people of Sacheverell's or Lord George Gordon's time. We know that the cry of No Popery is merely a party cry, raised by men who do not care one single farthing about any religion, and who adopt it merely to serve a purpose. No mob any where has joined in this senseless cry, and there is every reason to believe that very few years more will elapse before protestants will shake off the disgrace attached to their cause, by imitating the worst part of popery in their conduct. The spirit of popery reigns probably, at this time, more among the protestants of this united kingdom than in any other part of the world, and this spirit is evidently declining. The disciples of Christ have no right to interfere with the religious prejudices of their neighbours, in any other manner than with the cogency of argument and a temper of meekness, with the sword of the spirit, and the spirit of love.

The abolition of the slave trade has revived the prospects for the civilization, as it is called, of Africa. A large body has been assembled at the Freemasons' Tavern, to consider of measures to effectuate this benevolent purpose. His highness the Duke of Gloucester took the chair, and a committee was formed to mature a plan to be brought forward at a meeting to be held next month. However laudable the object may be, we cannot but entertain great fears for its execution. The same persons, we observed, took the lead in this business, who have managed the affairs of the Sierra Leone Company. Now, if it is recollected, that upwards of four hundred thousand pounds have been dissipated by the directors of that company, and that a large body of proprietors sued, but in vain, to investigate their accounts, we can only look for the establishment of another committee, which will, as long as the money lasts, carry on its own projects, and then make a bow of condolence to those by whom they were appointed, and trusted with ample resources. We could wish that this meeting would consider well the causes of the failure of the Sierra Leone Company, before they embark into a similar plan. If the same fanaticism guides the new company, and the same inattention to business, the same results will follow; but with the fate of the Sierra Leone Company before their eyes, no one is to be pitied who trusts the same projectors with his cash.

The chief debates of importance in the two Houses were on the dismissal of ministers; Mr. Brand introducing into the Lower House, on April 10, a long debate on this subject, by moving that, it is subversive of the principles of the constitution for his majesty's ministers to restrain themselves by any pledge to withhold, at any times, from his majesty, any advice which they shall in their opinions and consciences believe to be conducive to the security of his realm, the honour of his crown, and the well-being of all his subjects. This motion was seconded by Mr. Lambe, who, in arguing that the pledge demanded by the king was inconsistent with a minister's duty as a privy counsellor, quoted King Henry the Eighth's speech, that every privy counsellor, when he came to advise his sovereign, should consign simulation and dissimulation to the porter's lodge. General Crauford condemned the late ministers for obtruding on the king what was known to be repugnant to his feelings. They professed to recommend only a bill similar to that passed in Ireland in the year 1793; but when it was found that they had gone far beyond it, and they could not modify the bill to their own wishes, they dropped the measure altogether. Here the matter might have rested, but they chose, in a cabinet minute or remonstrance to the

king, to press on him, at any future time, this disgusting measure, which might have brought on the necessity of giving his dissent to a measure which had passed both houses of parliament.

Mr. Hall was of opinion, that in refusing the pledge, ministers had acted agreeably to the soundest principles of the constitution. Mr. Wharton objected to the motion on two grounds: first, as to the manner in which it was expressed; and secondly, on account of the arguments by which it was supported. He deprecated the consideration of abstract questions. Ministers had supported a measure not only in direct opposition to the sentiments of the king, but to the opinion of a vast majority of the country. Mr. Fawkes doubted, from what he had heard that night, whether there was to be a British constitution or not. There had been a misconception with respect to the bill, and ministers had acted discreetly, and with due deference to the king, in withdrawing it. Had they not stipulated for laying their sentiments, from time to time, before the king, they would have been lost to all sense of shame, and subverted the liberties of their country. The king can do no wrong, and the responsibility resides in his ministers; but how could they be responsible if they were to give only such advice as was palatable. It had been said, that there never was a ministry which promised more and performed less. To this he could not agree. They had relieved the country in great measure from the pressure of additional taxes—they had abolished the slave trade—they had brought forward a bill for amending the forms of the courts of law in Scotland—and, by a system of conciliation, they had in some measure healed the wounds of Ireland. He cared not who were ministers, provided they acted on constitutional principles; but he could not support the present ministry, as their continuance in office would be attended with the utmost danger to the country.

Mr. Osborn contended, that the present ministers came into place in defence of the king's prerogative, and moved the order of the day, in which he was seconded by Mr. Bastard. Mr. M. Fitzgerald observed, that the ministers had stipulated only to suggest such measures as might be necessary for the safety of the state. This was their only crime. Had they done otherwise they would have been ill-qualified to be the rulers of a free people, or the servants of a limited monarch. Sir T. Turton supposed, that the Catholic bill was so intended, that all the obloquy of opposing it should fall on the king, and all the merit of a liberal proposition belong to the minister. Much had been said about responsibility, but all tending to maintain that the aristocracy of the country was to dictate to their sovereign. This doctrine he should always oppose, as he should the motion, because, if carried, it would only tend to place the two houses of parliament at enmity with their sovereign.

Mr. Curwen thought that the late ministers merited the thanks of every independent Englishman. If they were not supported in such a free and manly line of conduct, they might have ministers subservient only to the nod of the monarch, and parliament might be disgraced by becoming the instruments of base and wicked ministers. Mr. Tuffnell declared that such a pledge had never been demanded before of any minister; and that the bill, which was the ground work of it, only went to enable the king to select from his subjects, those persons whose services he might think beneficial to him. Mr. Fuller insisted on it, that the whole of the question was merely as to which of two sets of men were to manage the public affairs. To him this was of little consequence, any of them might give bad advice, and then they ought to be discharged. A certain family had been given to theories. Three he could mention. The first, an extremely unwise proceeding, lost us America; the second was a most foolish piece of legislation, about the signing and sealing of papers, and the assembly of the people; the third was the most deplorable of all, the abolition of the slave trade. To this last, the king, and almost all the royal family, were, he knew, adverse. Here he was called to order: he proceeded thus—very well, Sir, I may not, perhaps, be per-

fectly in order, but this much I will say, that I entirely disagree with the honourable member who has made the motion now before you, and disapprove of all that has been urged in support of it.

Mr. Plunket declared, that the secret advisers of the King had done him a double injury,; first, in inducing him to believe, that he was acting in the Catholic question contrary to the interests of the people; and secondly, in persuading him to demand an unconstitutional pledge. Great responsibility lay on those who could dare to assert, that the protestant religion was in danger. The measure of 1793 was not thoroughly understood. It did not apply merely to Irish Catholics, but to all Catholics who exercised their commissions in Ireland; and as this was equally law after as before the union, it was competent for any Catholic in Ireland to hold any commission in the army, except that of general on the staff, and in the navy any commission whatever. What then was meant by the alarm now raised? Was there more danger in England than in Ireland? In England, where the Catholics are not one in fifty, or in Ireland, where they are two thirds of the population. Yet in Ireland, where most danger is, full liberty is given to the Catholics, which is to be denied in England, where exists no danger at all. Upon this ridiculous plea of no popery the peace of the University of Dublin had been disturbed. The Chancellor, to engage the members to present a petition against the bill, had insinuated that it was the only way to recommend themselves to royal favour. Such conduct would come home to the feelings of every one. Religion ought not to be used for the purposes of clamour; to trifle with, or to make a stalking horse of, it were equally criminal and impolitic. Considered with respect to Ireland, the secret advisers of the crown were highly culpable. The general state of Ireland is this:—Since the commencement of his Majesty's reign the Catholics had received a succession of benefits, and they were sensible of it. With this it is said they ought to be contented, but is such a degree of contentment in human nature? Is it possible, whilst they are deprived of the civil advantages of the community? Their priests are a body unpaid and unconnected with government, subservient therefore to the wishes of the higher orders, and to the passions of the lower. The peasantry were from various causes in a most unfortunate situation; and without entering upon them he would assert only, that that situation could not remain much longer; whether it would be changed for the better or the worse time must discover. For himself he regarded the state of Ireland with a degree of terror and alarm, which he could not find words to express. If the impression was to go forth among the Catholics, that the persecuting spirit was to be revived, if such a line of distinction was to be suffered to exist in the two countries, the very existence of the nation, he was persuaded, would be in the most imminent danger, and the state would be shaken to its centre.

Mr. Perceval would not allow that he was exciting unnecessary alarm, when he saw danger to the established church, and believed that persons would not be contented till Roman Catholic bishops had a seat in the House of Lords. Nothing, he was sure, would satisfy the Catholics but perfect equality with the Protestants. As to the subject of pledges, he denied that any advice had been given to the King. He approved of what had been done, and was ready to be responsible for it, though he was obliged to state the fact exactly as it was. As to secret advisers, there were none such, while the ministers continued in office; when they were dismissed, his Majesty of course consulted others. Mr. P. then detailed the history of the Catholic bill, and the misunderstanding between the King and his late ministers, whom he blamed for not having explained every part of the intended bill, and its difference from that in 1793, precisely to him. With respect to the Catholics, he thought that the conduct of administration ought to be firm but conciliating; there was no other alternative than to establish the Catholic church or to preserve the established religion in full strength. He could also assure the house that the

present ministers had given no pledge whatsoever on coming into office.

Mr. Grattan thought that the state of Ireland required the utmost attention of the house. Fluctuating councils were the chief cause of discontents. From thirteen years' experience it appeared, that the bill of 1793 had been productive of the most salutary effects, and he could not see that the Protestant religion would be at all endangered by the Catholics being staff officers. The bill, in his mind, tended to unite all classes in the defence of their country: but it was better to give up a salutary bill, than to persist in it with the prospect of not being able to carry it through. Its object was to save the established church, by concentrating the whole force of the country in defence of the country. We are now fighting not against popery, but against France, and in such a contest unanimity is most desirable. Dr. Duigenan in a most insolent and inflammatory speech inveighed against the Catholics, and even asserted, that a noble Lord had attempted to subvert the Protestant establishment. This produced a violent cry of order, order, and name him, name him; and after some time the peace of the house was restored by this violent Doctor declaring, that he was sorry at having used a harsh expression, and came off by the same assertion, that he had not stated that the noble Lord was in this or that house, though it was very evident to what noble Lord he referred.

Sir S. Romilly wished to bring the house back to the main question, whether it was not a high crime and misdemeanour for ministers to give a pledge not to advise his Majesty on a given subject. By our constitution the King can do no wrong; but if such a pledge were given the minister would cease to be responsible, and the whole responsibility would reside with the crown. It had been said, that the present ministers had given no pledge; but it was evident, that since the former ministers had been dismissed for not giving a pledge, it was presumed, that the present ministers would not touch the subject for which that pledge was demanded. An attempt had been made to excite a cry of the church being in danger; but he who made it ought to consider well the consequences of so diabolical a conduct, as for the sake merely of coming into office to excite religious dissentions, and to produce the worst and most deplorable effects in the country.

Mr. Bathurst regretted the use of the King's name in the debate, and though he allowed the general maxim, that the King can do no wrong, he should confine the responsibility of ministers to points where their advice was absolutely requisite. Now there was one point, where their advice could not be asked; namely, whether they themselves were to be dismissed from office? and in this the King was left solely to his own discretion. The motive of the King's acts in this respect ought not to be made the subject of investigation: and on this account he objected to the introduction of any discussion on the supposed pledge demanded or refused. His objection would be allowed good, if it was considered that, if an address were moved to demand the advisers of the King respecting the pledge, and the King should answer that he had no advisers, then blame would be presumed to attach in a quarter where it cannot by the constitution. The right of removing ministers is the King's sole prerogative, and he could not assent to any motion which had the least tendency to shake it, or to injure the regal power established in this kingdom.

Sir P. Murray agreed fully in the constitutional sentiments last uttered. If the late ministers talked of their own vindication, they evidently meant the crimination of the King; and to sanction their views we must subvert the grand maxim of the constitution.

Mr. Whitbread contended, that there was not a moment of the King's life from his accesion to his demise, in which there was not a person constitutionally responsible for his actions. How the learned Chancellor of the Exchequer could answer to his colleagues for his outcry of no popery, and the church being in danger, he could not conceive. If he felt so much anxiety for the interests and safety of the church, how could he unite with the war minister, who was

pledged to promote the claims of the Catholics, whether in or out of office; and how could the learned Chancellor answer it to his conscience, that he did not raise this outcry of the danger of the church during the administration of Mr. Pitt?

Mr. Rose asserted, that the motion was nothing else than an attempt to drag the King in person to the bar of the house.

Lord Howick on the contrary declared, that nothing was more ill-founded than this assertion, and that the doctrines broached this night in the house tended to strip it of its most important functions. He then entered into a detail of the history of the Catholic bill, and expressed a hope that the late ministers would still, at a future period, be able to carry forward that measure, which was of such great national importance. The late ministers had considered the state of Ireland to require the utmost attention, and in this respect had formed some plans respecting the payment of tithes; and of course they could not possibly enter into the pledge required from them. On the attempt to stir up the passions by the cry of no popery, he observed, that nothing was more admirable in the sight of God and man than a truly religious character; so, in perfect contrast to him was that man, whose passions in a morbid and gloomy temperament were inflamed into persecuting rage against every one who differed from him in belief. But most odious of all was that man who, without any principles of religion in his heart, and with professions in his lips, endeavoured to excte and inflame religious animosities, as the means of promoting his private views of ambition.

Mr. Canning went over nearly the same ground as his colleagues, but ended with a threat, that whatever might be the result of this or a series of motions, the new ministers would keep their places. The change in the councils of the King did not arise from themselves, but from their predecessors, and if necessary, an appeal would be made to the people. This threat called up Lord Henry Petty, who spoke vehemently against such language, and at half past six the house adjourned, after a division, in which were for the new ministers 258.—For the old ministers, 226.—Majority in favour of the new ministry, 32.

Description of the Town and Harbour of MONTE VIDEO, *in the* RIO DE LA PLATA, *with an accurate plan of the Town, and a view, engraved by permission, from a Drawing made by Major* TUCKER, *the bearer of the government dispatches, announcing the capture of that valuable Settlement.*

THE recent acquisition of this important fortress and harbour by the British forces under Sir Samuel Auchmuty and Admiral Stirling, the gazette account of which will be found in that part of our miscellany devoted to the record of similar events, has secured to this country a footing on the continent of South America, which will facilitate the further attempts that may be deemed advisable to make towards the subjugation of the wealthy Spanish settlements, to which the celebrated Rio de la Plata gives access. The possession of Buenos Ayres, though the capital of an extensive province, the seat of viceregal government, and the emporium of the trade of wide stretched regions, could not alone have ensured permanency to the acquisitions which had been made in that quarter, by the enterprising spirit of individuals, carried perhaps beyond the strict limits of delegated authority. An open city, an ill-constructed fort, and an unprotected roadstead, were little calculated to give preponderance, or even to afford security, to a small number of troops, or to give effect to the protection of a naval force, otherwise adequate to the complete controul of the river. Accordingly, we have seen, that destitute of the expected aid, and deprived, by the effects of the weather, of the assistance of Sir Home Popham's squadron, our gallant troops at Buenos Ayres were compelled to surrender the place and themselves to a force principally brought from the opposite shores of the river, from the garrison and environs of Monte Video. This place is therefore doubly important, not alone as affording the best har-

bour, and only secure naval station in the river, as well as a strong hold and place of retreat in the event of a disastrous issue of further attacks, but also as depriving the Spaniards of their best place of resource, and of their best rallying point. These considerations make the capture of Monte Video an object of the greatest weight in the scale of politics, whilst to mercantile men, and especially to those who have already so largely ventured in shipments to the southern continent, the secure retreat it yields to their shipping, and the beneficial, though partial, opening it affords for the vent of their various commodities, must render every thing relative to it highly interesting.

As far back as the beginning of the last century, the Spaniards perceived the inconvenience attending the want of a secure harbour in the Rio de la Plata. The bay of Barragon, some leagues to the south-east of Buenos Ayres, was first resorted to, and still continues to be, in some measure, the port of that city; it is, however, little better than an open road, and is only protected by sand-banks which break the force of the water. The imperious necessity of a secure harbour became, in 1731, so obvious to Don Bruno de Zabala, one of the most active and intelligent of the Spanish governors of Rio de la Plata, then a government subordinate to the vice-royalty of Peru, that after a minute survey of all the shores of the river, he fixed upon the harbour of Monte Video as the most proper station for his projected establishment. A few estancias, or grazing farms, had been settled in the neighbourhood four or five years before, and two or three small vessels were kept by the proprietors to carry their hides and tallow to the mart of Buenos Ayres; but Zabala could not procure any settlers from the other parts of his government; he therefore had recourse to the Canary islands, and obtaining the permission of the metropolitan government in Old Spain, he got about fifteen families from Palma, who were the first inhabitants of the spot where now the town of St. Philip de Monte Video stands. Zabala fortified it with a wall. The citadel was built some time afterwards, and was the work of the Neophyte Indians of the Parana, or those who had been subjugated to the patriarchal authority of the Jesuits, and whose labours those fathers occasionally lent to the government.

This town and harbour lies in 34° 55′ south latitude, and 56° 4′ west longitude, on the north bank of the Plata, thirty-three leagues in a direct line, east of Buenos Ayres, though the intricacy of the navigation makes the distance about ten leagues more. It is about two and twenty leagues west of Maldonado, and about twenty-three leagues north-east of Punta de Piedras, a stony point on the south shore of the Plata. It derives its name from a high mountain, in the form of a cone, forming the western point of the harbour, and which serves both as a landmark for shipping, and as a vigie or look-out from the shore. The eastern point of the harbour is a rocky promontory on which the tower is built, the entrance is about four miles across, but shoals and rocks extend from each side though mostly from the western point, narrowing the channel to less than two miles; behind these points the harbour expands in nearly a circular bason of about six miles in diameter, the greatest part of which affords good anchorage in a bottom of soft clay, with depth of water sufficient for the largest ships. Within the points the water is always smooth, being protected from all winds by the surrounding high lands. The conical mountain on its western point may be seen at the distance of fifteen or sixteen leagues at sea, and is the only very elevated part of the coast. A flag-staff is erected on its summit, whence signals are made to the town of the approach of vessels, but no fortifications are to be met with on that side of the harbour, excepting a square battery built even with the water's edge just behind the point. The island of Rattones, which lies almost in the middle of the harbour, though more towards the western than the eastern side, has been lately fortified. It had ten pieces of cannon mounted when it surrendered after the town of St. Philip had been taken by storm. These guns sweep the surface of the water, and command nearly the whole harbour. Admiral Stirling justly remarks, that it might have

proved of the greatest annoyance, had the detachment by which it was garrisoned chosen to hold out after the loss of the principal place. The tides in the harbour rise about five feet, but when the wind blows strong from south-east to south-west they will rise seven or eight feet. The harbour abounds with excellent fish; there are no shell-fish, however, except a few muscles of a small size and indifferent flavour.

The town makes a very handsome appearance when viewed from the harbour, as it stands on rising ground, and the houses are interspersed with trees and gardens. The landing place is at a pier built of large stones; a guard-house and custom-house are near it. The houses in the town are chiefly built of stone with a few bricks, and are only one story high, a few excepted; the roofs are flat and made of the same materials as the floors, generally either stone or brick, but many houses have only earthen floors. The governor's house, which forms a large low square building, resembles a range of English livery stables. Some houses have glass windows, but lattice work in general prevails, as more suited to the climate, and most of the meaner dwellings have no windows, and only receive light through the door ways. Such of these as stand at the corner of streets have two doors, one of which is kept shut in the morning on that side where the sun rises, whilst the other remains open till the afternoon, when it is closed, and the first is opened to admit the light and air. A few houses that belong to the wealthy inhabitants are built in a more eligible manner, two or three stories high, with balconies in front. None have any chimnies; fire is generally kindled in a contiguous yard, or in the larger dwellings, in a separate kitchen, and in wet or cold weather it is brought into the rooms in fire-pans. The shops make a very sorry appearance to any one accustomed to the profusion and display of European retail dealers; and scarcely any have windows, whence the commodities they contain can only be perceived withinside or at the door. In the suburbs the shops distinguished by a small vane or flag, unite the business of chandlers, grocers, and eating-houses

The streets run strait, and cross each other at right angles, but only two of them are paved; the others are composed of large loose stones and sand, the cavities and inequalities of which make them very disagreeable both to men and cattle, especially in rainy weather. The clumsy carretaas or tilted carts which are used in the country, are drawn over these uneven paths by oxen. The Spanish and Creole inhabitants of both town and country generally ride on horseback, and pay therefore little attention to the convenience of the Indians and slaves who trudge on foot.

The market-place is about three hundred yards square, and is at the higher part of the town, near the north gate. It is well supplied with fruit and vegetables. On the west is a large church, which has been for many years a building, but affords nothing remarkable. There is a convent of Franciscan friars, and the Jesuits, before their expulsion from Paraguay, had likewise an establishment here. The fortifications have been lately much improved and augmented; towards the harbour the town is defended by a curtain-wall and some redoubts and demi-bastions, and a small fort, mounting eighteen guns, which commands the entrance of the bay. On the land side there is a strong stone wall with bastions, and a citadel in the centre, built rather irregularly with four bastions, a ditch, and a glacis. In it are the barracks which are said to be bomb-proof. There are two gates, one to the south and one to the north of the citadel; it was near the south gate, that the British forces effected the breach by which the town was so gallantly carried by storm. The south east bastion of the citadel had been battered in breach, but though the rampart was soon levelled, the massy stone wall resisted the artillery brought against it, and recourse was had to a weaker place. At the north gate the troops scaled the wall at the same time that the party which had entered by the breach were advancing to open it. The fortifications are all of stone, and were well provided with artillery; up-

wards of 160 pieces of cannon being mounted on the works, many of which are fine brass guns. The gates were accustomed to be shut at eight o'clock every evening.

Rats abound in the town, and burrow in the loose earth and sand. They are a great nuisance, and though great quantities of them are killed every night, so that the streets appear strewed with them in the morning, their numbers do not sensibly diminish. Flies and musquitoes are likewise amongst the inconveniencies of the place. A recent traveller says, "In respect to the flies, they were a complete plague. The floor, the walls, the table, and every thing was covered. An apple or peach, in one minute, could not be recognized as such, nor could we tell of what colour the table was. A cup of tea to get to the lip must be swept nearly all the while we are drinking, and during the night the soundwhich they emitted could be compared only to the noise of a heavy pouring rain."

The town is principally supplied with water from a spring in the suburbs, to the north east of the north gate, which being during the siege in the possession of the British, water was brought by boats to the garrison, from Rattones island and the other side of the harbour. The water from the suburbs, and that which is got by digging holes in the sand near the river that runs into the harbour, is very good, as indeed is the water throughout the country. It is brought to town in water carts. There are, however, two or three large reservoirs in the town, for the collection of the rain-water, which is gathered from the flat roofs of the houses, and is conveyed by spouts to the reservoir. These wells are about sixty feet in circumference, and are partly enclosed; the water is drawn up by a bucket and windlass, and is stated to be remarkably clear. The chief houses have their roofs constructed with a slight concavity for the purpose of collecting the rain more easily.

Provisions are excellent, in great abundance, and very cheap. From the abundance of horned cattle, beef is remarkably cheap. The cattle are in general of the same size as those in England, though as there is not the least attention paid to them, they do not become so fat. Prize oxen of unwieldy weight and encased in artificial oil-cake fat, are neither reckoned proofs of agricultural improvement, nor supposed to be conducive to domestic economy. Two dollars are asked to pick out one from a herd not far from the town; a few miles farther up the country, four may be purchased for the same money. In the town an entire quarter of beef may be had for the value of about three pence halfpenny. The cattle are indeed principally killed for the sake of the hides and tallow, and often nothing is taken from the carcase, for the table, but the tongue. Swine are also numerous and excellent; it is of no consequence to the owner whether they are large or small, their price is generally half a dollar a head. The sheep here have four horns; they are not so fat as the English, and a pound of mutton-chops does not lose twelve ounces by dripping away into the fire when broiled. At market a sheep costs about 3s. 6d. but in the country twenty may be bought for a dollar. Fowls, considering the cheapness of other provisions, are very dear, and sell for a dollar a couple. They do not kill calves and pigs, but when a delicate dish is wanted for an entertainment they kill a cow for her calf, or a sow for her pigs. The price of bread is equivalent to about seven pence per quartern loaf, and it is invariably fixed by law. The size of the loaves is made to correspond with the different small coins of the country.

There are no manufactories, and only a few mechanics are to be found. Taylors and shoemakers are the most numerous of the tradespeople, and are engaged in regular employment. There are one or two blacksmiths' shops at Monte Video, in which charcoal is used, and the workmen, though exceedingly slow, can finish their work tolerably well. Clothing of every description, and every article of household furniture, and utensils, are excessively dear. Most articles of apparel are four hundred per cent. dearer than in England. Though the houses are uncomfortable and mean, the rents are very high. A dwelling of two rooms, with a yard, rents at one hundred dollars per annum; and forty dollars are asked for a single room without window or fire-place.

[*To be continued.*]

APOLLONIAN CRITIC.

"SEMPER FIDELIS."

WE are under the necessity of apologizing for the omission of the "Apollonian Critic" this month, which has been occasioned by the continued indisposition of one of its writers, and the carelessness of the servant of another, who was the cause of the papers intended for it being destroyed. We must also apologize to Mr. Barthelemon for the non appearance of his reply to Mr. Pratt, which has been, by some unaccountable accident, mislaid.

Mr. Dibdin has in the press (to be published by Subscription, and to be completed in twenty-six parts, Crown folio) a new periodical work, consisting of a series of short and simple Essays and Songs; calculated, in their general operation, progressively to assist the musical education of young ladies at boarding-schools, called 'The Musical Mentor; or, St. Cecilia at School.' The whole written and composed by himself. The first part will appear about the end of May.

Mr. Bunting of Belfast has announced that the second part of the collection of the Ancient Music of Ireland will shortly be published.

Messrs. Clementi propose to publish by subscription, the Canzonets and Madrigals of Thomas Morley, Bachelor of Music, 1588. The work will contain in one volume twenty Canzonets, for three voices, and twenty Madrigals for four voices, carefully arranged from several manuscript copies of established authority. A concise account of Morley's life will be prefixed to the work.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communications from Mr. FLETCHER, and from CARUTH, came too late for insertion in this Number.—They shall certainly appear in our next.

Correct the Press in the last Number.

Page 214, 2d line from bottom, for *water* read *wafer*.

BOOKS PUBLISHED APRIL 1807.

☞ *As this Department will be of great Importance to* AUTHORS *and* BOOKSELLERS, *as well as to Literature in general, it is requested that* NOTICES *of Works may be forwarded as early as possible (free of Postage), which will be regularly inserted.*

AGRICULTURE.

TRANSACTIONS of the Horticultural Society of London, vol. I. part I. 7s. 6d.

BIOGRAPHY.

An Account of the Life and Writings of Dr. Hugh Blair. By J. Hill, L. L. D. 8vo. 6s.

An Account of the Life and Writings of David Hume, Esq. By T. E. Ritchie. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Biographical Index to the present House of Commons. By J. Wilson, M. A. 10s. 6d.

The last years of the Reign and Life of Louis XVI. By F. Hues. Translated by R. C. Dallas. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Catalogue of the Royal and Noble Authors of England, Scotland, and Ireland; with Lists of their Works By the late Earl of Orford. Enlarged and continued to the present time, by T. Park, F. S. A. 5 vol. 8vo. 7l. 7s. or 4to. 11l. 11s.

COMMERCE.

An Account of the Navigation and Commerce of the Black Sea; collected from Original Sources. By C. Wilkinson, 2s. 6d.

An Essay on the Theory of Money and Principles of Commerce. By J. Wheatley, 4to. 1l. 5s.

EDUCATION.

The Student's Companion; or, a Summary of General Knowledge. By J. Sabine. 7s.

LAW.

An Essay upon the Learnings of Devises, from their Inception by Writing, to their Consummation by the Death of the Devisor. By J. Powell, esq. 2 vols. 18s.

Remarks on a Bill, as amended by the Committee, for promoting and encouraging of Industry amongst the

Labouring Poor. By one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace. 1s. 6d.

MISCELLANIES.

My Pocket Book; or, a Hint for a Ryghte Merrie and Conceitede Tour, in Quarto, to be called the Stranger in Ireland in 1805. By a Knight Errant. 4s. 6d.

Engravings to illustrate the Miseries of Human Life. By J. A. Atkinson. 12s.

More Miseries of Human Life, illustrated in 12 Plates. By T. Rawlinson. 6s. 6d.

Talents Improved, or the Philanthropist. 5s.

An Antidote to the Miseries of Human Life, in the History of the Widow Placid and her Daughter Rachel. 3s. 6d.

Moral Tales for young People. By Mrs. Hurry. 4s.

Stultifera Navis, the Modern Ship of Fools. 8s.

Aphorisms of Sir Philip Sidney. With Remarks by Miss Porter. 2 vol. 10s. 6d.

A Letter addressed to S. Whitbread, esq. in consequence of the unqualified approbation expressed by him in the House of Commons, on Mr. Lancaster's System of Education. By J. Bowles, esq. 2s.

The Laughable Magazine, or Cabinet of Humour. Plain, 1s. Coloured, 2s. To be continued Monthly.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL.

A Popular Essay on the Disorder familiarly termed a Cold, containing a collection of Receipts of Remedies. By E. L. White. 5s.

A View of the Nervous Temperament, being a Practical Enquiry into the increasing Prevalence, Prevention, and Treatment, of those Diseases called Nervous, Bilious, Stomach, and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Low Spirits, Gout, &c. By T. Trotter, M. D. 8vo. 7s.

An Essay on the Nature of Fever; being an attempt to ascertain the Principles of its Treatment. By A. P. Wilson, M. D. 5s.

An Inquiry into the Changes induced on Atmospheric Air, by the Germination of Seeds, the Vegetation of Plants, and the Respiration of Animals. By D. Ellis. 6s.

MILITARY.

Campagnes du Marchél de Schomberg en Portugal, depuis l'année 1662, jusqu'au 1668. Par le Général Dumouriez. 4s. 6d.

NOVELS.

A Winter in Bath. 4 vol. 18s.

A Winter at Bath. 4 vol. 18s.

Mandeville Castle, or the two Elinors. 2 vol. 7s.

The Discarded Son. By R. M. Roche. 5 vol. 1l. 7s. 6d.

Drelincourt and Rodolvi, or Memoirs of two Noble Families. By Mrs. Byron. 3 vol. 12s.

Laurette, or the Caprices of Fortune. by Mrs. Thomson. 3 vol. 13s. 6d.

POLITICAL.

The State of the Catholics of Ireland, explained by Abstracts from the Irish Statutes. 2s.

A True History of a late Short Administration. 6d.

The State of the Case, addressed to Lord Grenville, and Lord Howick. 2s.

Letters addressed to Lords Grenville and Howick, upon their removal from the Council of the King. By a Protestant. 1s.

A Speech delivered at a Meeting of the Merchants' Company of Edinburgh, respecting the Police Act, Feb. 16th, 1807. By J. B. Gilchrist, esq. L. L. D. 2s.

Cursory Reflections on the Measures now in agitation in favour of the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom. By a Loyal Irishman. 2s. 6d.

Speech of Rt. Hon. Viscount Howick, March 16, 1807, stating the circumstances which led to the change of Administration. 6d.

Naval Anecdotes, or a New Key to the Proceedings of a late Naval Administration. 5s.

A Short Account of a late Short Administration. 6d.

A Plain Address to the People of England on the secret Causes which occasioned the Dismissal of the late Ministers. 6d.

The Substance of Lord Erskine's Speech in the House of Lords, April 13th, 1807. 1s.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Review of the Affairs of India, from 1798 to 1806. Comprehending a Summary Account of the principal Transactions during that eventful Period. 9s.

Some Thoughts on the Present State of the English Peasantry. Written in consequence of Mr. Whitbread's Motion in the House of Commons, Feb. 19, 1807, relative to an amendment of the Poor Laws, by J. N. Brewer. 1s. 6d.

General Reflections on the System of the Poor Laws, with a Short View of Mr. Whitbread's Bill. 1s. 6d.

POETRY.

Saul; in two parts. By W. Sotheby, esq. 4to. 18s.

The Uti Possidetis and Status Quo. A Political Satire. 1s. 6d.

Elijah's Mantle. 1s.

The Mountain Bard; consisting of Ballads and Songs, founded on Facts; and Legendary Tales. By James Hogg. 7s. 6d.

Ins and Outs; or the State of Parties. A Satirical Poem. By Chrononhotonthologos. 2s. 6d.

The first Eclogue of Virgil, translated into English Verse. By J. Glazebrook. 1s. 6d.

RELIGION.

A Second Defence of Revealed Religion; in two Sermons, preached in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. By R. Watson, D. D. Lord Bishop of Landaff. 2s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached Feb. 25th, 1807, at Brompton Lodge, before their Royal Highnesses, the Duchess, the Princess, and Duke of Gloucester. By the Rev. W. W. Dakins. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Jan. 25, 1807, for the Benefit of the Refuge for the Destitute, Cuper's Bridge, Lambeth. By the Rev. E. W. Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached in the Parish Church of Richmond, Surrey, March 8th, 1807, being the first Sunday after the Erection of a Marble Tablet, by the Parishioners of Richmond, in Memory of T. Wakefield, B. A. their late Minister. By E. Pattison, M. A. 1s. 6d.

Methodism Condemned by Methodist Preachers; or, a Vindication of the Doctrines contained in two Sermons on Justification by Faith, and the Witness of the Spirit; for which the Author was expelled from the Methodist Connection. By J. Cooke. 4s.

Mistakes in Religion prevented; or an Essay on the Prophecy of Zacharias. By the Rev. H. Venn. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Sermons by the late Dr. Bryce Johnston, of Holywood. 8vo. 9s. boards.

The End of the Upright Peace. A Sermon on the Death of J. W. Lobb, Esq. By D. Bogue.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The Picture of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; containing a Guide to the Town and Neighbourhood; an Account of the Roman Wall; and a Description of the Coal Mines. Illustrated by a Map of the Coal District, and a Plan of Newcastle. 5s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Observations on a Journey through Spain and Italy to Naples, and thence to Smyrna and Constantinople; comprising a Description of the principal Places in that Route. By R. Semple. 2 vol. 10s.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Physicians of the City Dispensary, from the 20th March, to the 20th April, 1807.

Catarrhus	14	Amenorrhœa	4
Febris	3	Menorrhagia	3
Rheumatismus	6	Leucorrhœa	4
Ophthalmia	2	Hydrops	4
Cynanche Tonsillaris	4	Morbi Infantiles	6
Apoplexia	1	Morbi Cutanei	5
Paralysis	2	Asthenia	16
Hæmoptysis	3	" Membraque deficiunt fugienti languida vitæ."	
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4		
Dyspepsia	7		
Hypochondriasis	4		
Diarrhœa	5		

IN the conclusion of the last report we observed that the vital principle, whether a distinct being, or a

property of the bodily organization, is preserved in existence by the operation of certain external powers.

The criteria by which we distinguish living from dead matter are sensation, perception, and motion. By sensation, we mean distinct feelings of pleasure or pain. By perception, we denote the consciousness of such feelings. The term motion, it is unnecessary to explain. These properties exist in a greater or less degree in all animals. In man and other nobler animals they exist in the highest degree. In the inferior orders the powers of life are more circumscribed. But as far as we perceive that they have organs similar to our own, and that when acted upon by certain powers the same phenomena are produced in them as in ourselves, we must thence infer that they possess the same properties.

The existence then of these properties, sensation, perception, and motion, are the sole criteria of life, and they are produced by the operation of certain powers or agents. The rays of light reflected on the retina from any substance, produce the sensation called sight. The undulating motion of the air arising from the vibrations of a sonorous body, produces the sensation of sound or hearing. The contact of another substance constitutes feeling. And the operation of the mental energy, or of any chemical or mechanical stimulus on the muscular fibre, produces motion. Now we cannot account for these properties upon mechanical principles, nor can the most accurate investigation of the structure or constituents of the living body discover its capacity of being thus acted upon by the different powers which excite motion or produce sensation. The anatomist may trace and show to a certain extent the distribution of particular nerves, blood-vessels, and muscular fibres—the chemist may exhibit their constituents by the last result of analysis;—but however important their labours are in other respects, hitherto they have not thrown any light on that peculiar capacity which we observe in living bodies, of receiving the impressions of certain agents, by which the phenomena of life are supported. Hence we are reduced to the necessity of concluding that this capacity depends simply upon a peculiar organization; and that by several modifications of this organization, the body is rendered in its various parts, susceptible of the action of different powers, by which all its sensations and motions are excited. The most distinct notion that we can obtain of life, perhaps, is, that it is a state preserved in organized bodies by the operation of certain agents. Yet more organic structure is not sufficient to account for the phenomena of life: it is necessary that this organized matter should be acted upon by powers suited to its nature and structure. Accordingly we find an immutable relation subsisting between certain powers and organized bodies; for these powers do not act, or, at least, act in a very different manner, upon inorganized or inanimate matter. Their operation continues invariably the same upon organized substances, while their structure remains unimpaired: but if the organization becomes deranged to a certain extent, they are no longer capable of producing the phenomena of life, and their action is precisely the same as upon inorganic matter.

If it be indeed true, that we cannot ascertain the cause why organic matter is susceptible of the action of certain agents—if we can only perceive the effects of these agents upon organized bodies, but in most instances cannot discover the mode in which they operate—and if we can only estimate their beneficial or injurious powers by the effects which follow their operation, it must remain as an ultimate fact, that the susceptibility which we observe in the animal body to be excited by certain agents, depends upon its peculiar organization.

Now the agents more immediately concerned in the preservation of both animal and vegetable life are heat, air, and aliment. The due operation of these powers preserves life and health; their undue operation deranges the body, and produces various diseases: and their total privation* or abstraction is productive of death.

The affection, technically termed

* The total privation of heat, however, is a thing impossible—but life is destroyed by exposure to a certain degree of cold.

catarrh, and commonly a cold, which we have placed at the head of the annexed list, is one of the diseases produced by the undue or disproportionate action of temperature. Its general symptoms are a sense of lassitude over the whole body, with shivering: at last the sensation of cold is increased and the motions of the pulse are accelerated, especially in the evening.

These symptoms are seldom of long duration till they are accompanied with a degree of hoarseness; a sense of roughness or soreness in the trachea or wind-pipe; some difficulty of breathing; and a cough which is generally at first without expectoration; exciting pains about the chest, but more particularly in the breast. In some cases, however, there are pains in other parts of the body, but most frequently about the neck and head. The appetite is impaired, some thirst arises, and a feverish lassitude is felt over the whole body.

These symptoms indicate a disease of general arrangement or debility, and "the difficulty and labour with which an enfeebled organ performs its accustomed and salutary action." And that this is really the case is farther proved by the almost never-failing method of cure, which consists in avoiding cold, the exciting cause of the disease, preserving an equable and genial temperature, exciting the actions of the system, and promoting perspiration by warm cordial drinks, and in some cases by stimulant medicines; and in applying heat to the deranged organs or the local affections, by the inhalation of steam.

J. HERDMAN,
Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury,
21st April, 1807.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

London.

THE London Institution has received his Majesty's permission to bear armorial ensigns, supporters, banners, &c. The managers are in treaty with the committee of city lands, for a lease of part of the ground on which Blackwell-Hall stands, in order to erect a house sufficiently capacious for the purposes of the Institution.

The first meeting of the Society for promoting the Civilization of Africa took place the 14th of April; when it was resolved that a committee should be appointed to enquire into the means by which that wretched country could best be restored to, and maintained in security and happiness, by improving its commerce, encouraging its agriculture, giving safety and freedom to its inhabitants, and planting the principles of morality and religion in their minds.

The anniversary festival of the Litera y Fund took place on the 18th of April, at Freemasons' Hall. The room was crowded, and the company highly animated by the purpose of the meeting. It was no small pleasure to hear that a bequest of near 6000l. had been left to the Society by a gentleman of the name of Newton, who was collaterally descended from the great English philosopher. A considerable number of other contributions were announced, and the general statement of the funds of the Society proved that it is in a very flourishing condition.

The anniversary feast of the Royal Humane Society was held on Wednesday the 15th of April, at the London Tavern, which was attended by a most respectable and numerous company. Two hundred and fifty guineas, new subscriptions, were received, and after the solemn procession of those persons recovered by the means recommended by the Society, the honorary medallions were presented by the chairman, Alderman Hankey. The second was presented to Dr. Thornton, author of *The Philosophy of Medicine*, whose name, the chairman observed, was universally known, who delivered to the Society the following address:

"GENTLEMEN—I cannot receive such a signal mark of your approbation, without attempting, although in very inadequate language, to express the high sense I entertain of the honour this day conferred upon me, and my grateful acknowledgment for the same. Cicero remarks "That man in nothing so much resembles the

Deity, as by conferring of health."—What would have been his exclamation, had he known the Resuscitative Art, by which life, apparently gone for ever, is restored! This Art or Science appears truly divine, and was first instituted among us, to the glory of England, by the active penetration of the truly benevolent Doctor Hawes, aided by the learned and philanthropic Doctor Lettsom; and by establishing this Royal Humane Society, which rewards medical writings on the Resuscitative Art, and individual endeavours, hundreds of useful lives to the community are annually preserved; and having received from you, by the hand of the Chairman, this honorary medallion, my exertions, in grateful remembrance, will be still further stimulated, for the advancement of the Resuscitative Art, the good of mankind, and the honour, glory, and prosperity, of one of the most useful of all public institutions, the Royal Humane Society."

An account of Doctor Thornton's remarkable recoveries of persons, who otherwise must have perished, by means of the vital air, is given in the Annual Report of that Society.

Married.] At Mary-le-Bone church, Capt. Stuart, of the 16th Light Dragoons, to Miss Anson, youngest daughter of the late George Anson, esq. and sister of Viscount Anson.—Philip Gibbes, esq. eldest son of Sir Philip Gibbes, Bart. to Miss Maria Knipe, third daughter of Robert Knipe, esq. of New Lodge, Herts.—At Walthamstow, M. T. Harris, esq. second son of General Harris, to Miss Emma Money.—Sir Thomas Strange, Chief Justice of Madras, to Miss Burroughs, daughter of Sir Wm. Burroughs.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. English, of the 66th Regiment, to Miss Eliza Wilkinson, of Barrow-hill, Staffordshire.—At St. Clement Danes, Capt. C. Kempthorne Quash, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Mary Ann Owen, of Norfolk-street.—At Mary-le-Bone Church, the Hon. Thomas Parker, to Miss Eliza Wolstenholme, of Holly-hill, Sussex.—At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. Liston, of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, to Miss Tyrer of the same.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Dennis O'Leary, esq. of Grosvenor-place, to Miss Ellen Hutton, daughter of Dr. Hutton, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

Died.] General Jarry, in the 75th year of his age. He was a native of France, and had been for a considerable part of his life in the service of the king of Prussia. He was a very intelligent man, and it was hardly possible to introduce any topic which it was not in his power to illustrate with extensive knowledge and accurate reasoning. He was remarkably fond of music and was one of the earliest friends and patrons of Madame Mara, when she began her professional career on the continent. His manners were of the most polished kind, and his temper gentle and benevolent, though capable of the most animated exertions upon proper occasions. At the time of his death he was Inspector General of Instruction of the Royal Military College, in the county of Bucks, which situation he held since the origin of that Institution, and his loss is deeply regretted by the officers and members connected with it.—At Nott's-hill, near Bayswater, Mrs. Gell, widow of Col. G. She had entertained a party of friends on the preceding evening, when the manservant of Colonel Mac Donald, hearing a shrieking in Mrs. Gell's house, went in, and found her on the stair with her dress in flames. Immediate assistance was afforded, but without effect, as she soon afterwards expired, leaving a family of ten children to bewail the loss of a tender parent.—At his house in Berner's-street, Oxford-street, John Opie, Esq. R. A.—*(An account of the life of this eminent artist shall appear in our next.)*—In Harley-street, Lady Alston, relict of the late Sir Rowland Alston, of Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, with whom the baronetage of that very ancient and honourable family became extinct.—Edward Allen, esq. Principal of the Honourable Society of Clifford's Inn.—At his chambers in Lincoln's-Inn, Walter Long, esq. Bencher of that Honourable Society, and Senior Judge of the Sheriff's Court of the city of London.—In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 51, Robert Catts, esq. late Commissary of the Bengal Establishment.—At Brompton, Sar-

rey Gilpin, esq. R. A. aged 73; a celebrated painter, particularly of horses and wild animals. He was descended from an ancient family in the county of Cumberland, which has given to the world many characters justly celebrated for their talents and virtues. He was born at Carlisle, (of which city his only surviving brother, Joseph Dacre Gilpin, esq. is the present Mayor) and in early youth, under the instruction of a most excellent and ingenious father, imbibed, along with his late brother, the Reverend William Gilpin, the tourist, a strong propensity for the polite arts. This was ripened as he advanced in life, into a conspicuous talent, and enabled him to execute paintings, which are justly admired for the great truth and spirit of the composition, and extreme chasteness of colouring. His excellence consisted entirely in pourtraying animals, the anatomy of which he was completely conversant with, from the humblest of the domestic tribe, to the roaring wanderers of the woods. He selected those in groupes, the admirable imitations of which will confer a lasting celebrity upon his name. Many of his most capital pictures are in the possession of noblemen and collectors. The Prince of Wales's and the Duke of Hamilton's collections are both enriched with the productions of his pencil; but, we believe, his chef d'œuvre is is in the possession of S. Whitbread, esq. M. P. It consists of a groupe of tygers, and is a noble and spirited composition. He excelled much in giving an expression of terrible, but majestic fierceness, to that noblest of all animals, the lion: some of his slighter sketches, studied from the life, give a striking representation of the sullen dignity which is the peculiar characteristic of that royal animal. The etchings of cattle, which accompany his brother's descriptive writings, are his productions.—Miss Brown, of the Chapter Coffee House, Paternoster Row.—At St. James's Palace, aged 91, the Hon. Frances Tracy, First Bedchamber Woman to Her Majesty, and only surviving sister of the late Viscount Tracy, of Toddington, Gloucestershire.——In Harley-street, aged 12, the Hon. Anne Rodney, youngest daughter of Lady Rodney, and sister of the present Lord Rodney.—At the Charter House Dr. N. Hulme, aged 75, F.R.S. and F. A.S. Physician to that Establishment. —At Chelsea, aged 55, Charles Slater, esq. late of Westminster, and one of the Magistrates of that city.

FORLIGN EVENTS.

America.

The President has addressed a message to the Senate and House of Representatives, containing a developement of the conspiracy of Colonel Burr and his agents against the peace and safety of the Union, and an account of the plans projected by the conspirators to attain their object. It appears, that Colonel Burr contemplated two distinct measures, which might be carried either jointly or separately, and either one or the other first, as circumstances may direct. One of these was the severance of the Union of those States by the Allegany Mountains; the other an attack on Mexico. A third object was provided merely ostensible, the settlement of the pretended purchase of a track of country on the river Washita, claimed by a Baron Bastrop. This was to serve as a pretext for all his preparations, and a cover under which to retract, in the event of a final discomfiture of both branches of his real design. Three of his principal emissaries have been arrested at New Orleans, by General Wilkinson, and will be brought to trial. It further appears that Colonel Burr has surrendered himself a prisoner at discretion, to a detachment of troops under Colonel Claiborne, who also took possession of his arms and military stores.

The Columbian Museum at Boston has been a second time destroyed by fire, with the whole of its valuable collection. The loss is estimated at 20,000 dollars.

GAZETTE LETTERS.

The Gazette of March 17, contains an order, permitting British subjects lawfully to trade to and from the island of Curaçoa, subject to the same regulations as the other British colonies.

The Gazette of March 24, contains three letters from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. dated from Madras Roads, and inclosing two from Captain Plampin

of the Powerful, giving an account of the capture of La Bellona, of 30 guns and 194 men, and La Henriette of 20 guns and 135 men, French privateers, in the Indian Seas; also one from Captain Lord George Stuart of the Duncan, stating the capture of L'Isle de France, French brig privateer of 8 guns and 71 men; also one from Captain Cole of the Culloden, giving an account of the capture of L'Emilien, French corvette of 18 guns and 150 men, formerly His Majesty's sloop Trincomale; also one from Captain Cramer of the Concorde, stating the capture of a small French privateer of 2 guns, at Muscat.

The Gazette of March 28, contains two letters from Sir Alexander Cochrane, dated Barbadoes, Jan. 22, 1807, inclosing one from Captain Matson of the Venus, announcing the capture of the Determinée, French privateer of 14 guns and 108 men; also one from Captain Selby of the Cerberus, giving an account of the capture of two privateers; also one from Captain Sayer of the Galatea, announcing the capture of the Re-union of 10 guns; also one from Captain Hodge of the sloop St. Christopher's, stating his having taken the Entreprenante of 1 gun and 17 men; also one from Lieutenant Dean of the Dominica, giving an account of his taking a French row boat privateer of 1 gun and 16 men.

This Gazette also contains a list of twenty-three French privateers and merchant ships captured by Sir Edward Pellew's squadron in the East Indies.

The Gazette of April 4, contains a letter from Sir Thomas Troubridge, inclosing one from Captain Elphinstone, of his Majesty's ship Greyhound, in the Java Seas, dated the 27th of July last, containing an account of some successful operations against the enemy, performed by that ship, in company with his Majesty's sloop Harrier; and of his having, on the 25th of that month, fallen in with the Dutch republican frigate Pallas of 36 guns and 217 men, and the William corvette of 20 guns and 110 men, having under convoy two large armed ships, laden with spices, the produce of the Moluccas; that after a smart action of about forty-five minutes, the Pallas and her convoy struck to his Majesty's ships. The corvette taking the advantage of the crippled state of the Greyhound and Harrier effected her escape.

This Gazette also contains a note from Baron Rehausen, his Swedish Majesty's minister plenipotentiary, addressed to the Right Hon. George Canning, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, announcing the blockade of the River Peene by the naval forces of his Swedish Majesty.

The Gazette Extraordinary, published April 12, announces the taking by assault of the city and fortress of Monte Video, in the River Plata, on the 3d of February, by the troops under Brigadier-general Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and the fleet under Rear-admiral Sir Charles Stirling. The following is an abridged account of this important event, as contained in the letter of Sir Samuel Auchmuty:

Sir, *Monte Video, Feb.* 6, 1807.

I have the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's troops under my command have taken by assault, and after a most determined resistance, the important fortress and city of Monte Video.

The Ardent, with her convoy, arrived at Maldonado on the 5th of January; and, on the 13th, I evacuated that place without opposition, leaving a small garrison on the island of Gorriti.

On consulting with rear-admiral Stirling, it was determined to attack Monte Video; and I landed on the morning of the 18th, to the westward of the Caretas Rocks, in a small bay, about nine miles from the town. The enemy were in great force, with guns on the heights, when we disembarked; but they did not advance to oppose us, and suffered me to take a strong position, about a mile from the shore.

On the 19th, we moved towards Monte Video. The right column under the Hon. Brigadier general Lumley, was early opposed. About 4000 of the enemy's horse occupied two heights to his front and right. As we advanced, a heavy fire of round and grape opened upon us; but a spirited charge in front, from the light battalion under lieutenant-colonel Brownrigg, dispersed the corps opposed to him with the loss of a gun. The enemy on the flank did not wait a similar movement, but retreated. They continued retiring before us, and permitted us without any further opposition, except a distant cannonade, to take up a position about two miles from the citadel. Our advanced posts occupied the suburbs, and some small parties were posted close to the

works; but, in the evening, the principal part of the suburbs was evacuated.

The next morning the enemy came out of the town, and attacked us with their whole force, about 6000 men, and a number of guns. They advanced in two columns: the right, consisting of cavalry, to turn our left flank, while the other, of infantry, attacked the left of our line; this column pushed in our advanced posts, and pressed so hard on our out-picquet, of 400 men, that Colonel Browne, who commanded on the left, ordered three companies of the 40th, under Major Campbell, to their support; these companies fell in with the head of the column, and very bravely charged it, the charge was as gallantly received, and great numbers fell on both sides; at length the column began to give way, when it was suddenly and impetuously attacked in flank by the rifle corps and light battalion, which I had ordered up, and directed to the particular point. The column now gave way on all sides, and was pursued, with great slaughter and the loss of a gun, to the town. The right column, observing the fate of their companions, rapidly retired without coming into action. The loss of the enemy was considerable, and has been estimated at fifteen hundred men.

The consequences of this affair were greater than the action itself. Instead of finding ourselves surrounded with horse, and a petty warfare at our posts, many of the inhabitants of the country separated, and retired to their several villages, and we were allowed quietly to set down before the town.

From the best information I could obtain, I was led to believe that the defences of Monte Video were weak, and the garrison by no means disposed to make an obstinate resistance; but I found the works truly respectable, with one hundred and sixty pieces of cannon, and they were ably defended.

The enemy, being in possession of the island of Ratones, commanded the harbour; and I was aware that their gun-boats would annoy us, as we apprehended. A two-gun battery was constructed on the 23d to keep them in check, and our posts were extended to the harbour, and completely shut in the garrison on the land side. Their communication was still, however, open by water, and their boats conveyed to them troops and provisions: even water for the garrison was obtained by these means, for the wells that supply the town were in our possession.

On the 24th, we opened batteries of four twenty-four pounders and two mortars, and all the frigates and smaller vessels came in, as close as they could with safety, and cannonaded the town.—But, finding that the garrison was not intimidated into a surrender, I constructed, on the 28th, a battery of six twenty-four pounders, within a thousand yards of the south-east bastion of the citadel, which I was informed was in so weak a state that it might be easily breached. The parapet was soon in ruins, but the rampart received very little injury, and I was soon convinced that my means were unequal to a regular siege; the only prospect of success that presented itself, was to erect a battery as near as possible to a wall by the south gate that joins the works to the sea, and endeavour to breach it. This was effected by a six-gun battery within six hundred yards, and though it was exposed to a very superior fire from the enemy, which had been incessant during the whole of the siege, a breach was reported practicable on the 2d instant. Many reasons induced me not to delay the assault, though I was aware the troops would be exposed to a very heavy fire in approaching and mounting the breach. Orders were issued for the attack an hour before day-break the ensuing morning, and a summons was sent to the governor in the evening to surrender the town. To this message no answer was returned.

The troops destined for the assault consisted of the rifle corps under Major Gardner, the light infantry under Lieut.-colonel Brownrigg and Major Trotter, the grenadiers under Majors Campbell and Tucker, and the 30th regiment under Lieut.-colonel Vassal and Major Nugent.

They were supported by the 40th regiment under Major Dalrymple, and the 87th under Lieut-colonel Butler and Major Miller. The whole were commanded by Colonel Browne. The remainder of my force, consisting of the 17th light dragoons, detachments of the 20th and 21st light dragoons, the 47th regiment, a company of the 71st, and a corps of seven hundred marines and seamen, were encamped under Brigadier-general Lumley, to protect our rear.

At the appointed hour the troops marched to the assault. They approached near the breach before they were discovered, when a destructive fire from every gun that could bear upon it, and from the musquetry of the garrison, opened upon them. Heavy as it was, our loss would have been comparatively trifling if the breach had been opened, but during the night and under our fire, the enemy had barricadoed it with hides, so as to render it nearly impracticable. The night was extremely dark. The head of the column missed the breach; and when it was approached it was so shut up that it was mistaken for the untouched wall. In this situation the troops remained under a heavy fire for a quarter of an hour, when the breach was discerned by Captain

Renny, of the 40th light infantry, who pointed it out, and gloriously fell as he mounted it. Our gallant soldiers rushed to it, and, difficult as it was of access, forced their way into the town. Cannon were placed at the head of the principal streets, and their fire for a short time was destructive; but the troops advanced in all directions, clearing the streets and batteries with their bayonets, and overturning their cannon. The 40th regiment, with Colonel Browne, followed. They also missed the breach, and twice passed through the fire of the batteries, before they found it.

The 87th regiment was posted near the north gate, which the troops who entered at the breach were to open for them, but their ardour was so great that they could not wait. They scaled the walls and entered the town as the troops within approached it. At day-light every thing was in our possession except the citadel, which made a show of resistance, but soon surrendered; and early in the morning the town was quiet, and the women were peaceably walking the streets.

The gallantry displayed by the troops during the assault, and their forbearance and orderly behaviour in the town speak so fully in their praise, that it is unnecessary for me to say how highly I am pleased with their conduct. The service they have been engaged in since we landed has been uncommonly severe and laborious, but not a murmur has escaped them, every thing I wished has been effected with order and cheerfulness.

Our loss during the siege was trifling, particularly as we were not sheltered by approaches, and the enemy's fire of shot and shell was incessant. But it is painful for me to add, that it was great at the assault. Many most valuable officers are among the killed and wounded. Major Dalrymple, of the 40th, was the only field officer killed. Lieutenant-colonels Vassal and Brownrigg, and Major Tucker, are among the wounded. I am deeply concerned to say that the two former are severely so. The enemy's loss was very great, about 800 killed, 500 wounded, and the governor Don Pasquil Ruis Huidobro with upwards of 2000 officers and men are prisoners. About 1500 escaped in boats, or secreted themselves in the town.

I have the honour to be, &c.

S. AUCHMUTY,
Brig.-general commanding.

The Gazette likewise contains a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Stirling, which is merely a repetition of the circumstances in the letter above given.

BULLETINS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

[*Continued from p.* 284.]

The *Twenty-seventh* is dated Berlin, Nov. 6, 1806, and states that, by the capture of Stettin the French found a considerable quantity of English merchandise, 500 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of provisions. It then relates several actions between Marshal Bernadotte and the Prussians, and mentions that the fortifications of Spandau, Wirtemberg, Erfurt, Custrin, and Stettin are putting in the best possible state of defence.

The conduct of the Prince of Hesse Cassel is severely reprobated, and it is declared that "that the existence of his house on the frontiers is incompatible with the safety of France." Bonaparte is full of invective against England in this Bulletin, occasioned by the Prince of Hesse's connection with us, and concludes with some illiberal and coarse observations on Lords Paget and Morpeth.

The *Twenty-eighth* is dated Berlin, Nov. 7, speaks of new successes over the Prussians in unimportant skirmishes, and mentions the arrival of the French Colonel Excelmans, of the 1st Chasseurs, at Posen, in Poland. The battering train had been sent by the Elbe for the siege of Magdeburg, which Marshal Ney was appointed to direct. [*The contents of this Bulletin are chiefly a repetition of those of the 25th.*]

The *Twenty-ninth* is dated Berlin, Nov. 9, and announces that Bonaparte had ordered a contribution of 150 millions to be levied in the dominions of Prussia and her allies. Bernadotte came up with a corps of 1600 Swedes, who laid down their arms after firing a few shots. The Prussians under General Blucher having retreated into Lubeck, the French troops took that place by storm. The taking of Magdeburg is then mentioned, after having been bombarded by Ney. This Bulletin is filled with the most bitter invectives and atrocious calumnies against Sir Sidney Smith, whom it terms "*infamous* and the most *worthless* among the brave English soldiers." (We should think that Bonaparte when writing this, was smarting under some disappointment effected by that gallant and energetic officer.) The French army in Naples and Italy is stated to

consist of 100,000 men, and that Marmont had defeated the Russians who had landed at the mouths of the Cattaro. It is mentioned that nothing can be more ridiculous than the plan of operations of the Russians, except their vain hopes of success. General Legrange has been declared governor-general of Hesse, and Mortier is stated to be marching for Hanover and for Hamburgh.

The *Thirtieth* is dated Berlin, Nov. 10, and repeats the account of the surrender of Magdeburgh, with about 16,000 men, 800 pieces of cannon, and magazines of every kind. Jerome Bonaparte had blockaded Glogau, with 2000 Bavarian horse; and Davoust had entered Posen, where he was highly satisfied with the spirit of the Poles. This Bulletin mentions that four Russian columns of 15,000 men, each had entered the Prussian States, but on hearing the result of the battle, of the 14th of October, they retrogaded. It then concludes with these two flourishing paragraphs:

"The French army will not quit either Poland or Berlin—until the Porte shall have been in the full extent of its independence, nor until Wallachia and Moldavia shall have been declared to belong in complete sovereignty to the Porte!!

"The French army will not quit Berlin, until the possessions and colonies, both Spanish and Dutch, and French, shall have been given up, and a general peace made."

The *Thirty-first* is dated Berlin, Nov. 12, and announces that the garrison of Magdeburgh defiled before the army of Marshal Ney. Twenty generals, 800 officers, and 22,000 men are prisoners, among whom are 2000 artillerymen; 54 stands of colours, 5 standards, 800 pieces of cannon, one million pounds of gunpowder, an immense bridge equipage, and a most extraordinary quantity of shot. Colonel Gerard and Adjutant-commandant Ricaud have presented to the emperor, in the name of the 1st and 4th corps, 66 stand of colours, which have been taken from General Blucher's army at Lubec. Belonging to this capture, there were 20 standards, 4000 completely equipped horses, which were taken near Lubec, and are sent to the depot at Potsdam. In the 29th Bulletin, it was said that the defeat of General Blucher had produced 12,000 prisoners, whereof 5000 were cavalry. This was a mistake: there were twenty-one thousand prisoners, whereof 5000 were mounted cavalry. In consequence of the above two capitulations, we have acquired in all 120 stands of colours and standards, and 43,000 prisoners. The total amount of prisoners taken during the campaign amounts to upwards of 140,000 men, and the total amount of standards and stands of colours is 250. The number of field pieces which have been taken from the enemy in the field of battle, and in various engagements, exceeds 800, and the number of pieces of cannon found at Berlin and in capitulated fortresses exceeds 4000. General Savary has gone with his moveable columns towards Rostock. He seized there 40 or 50 Swedish vessels, which he immediately sold.

The *Thirty-second* is dated Berlin, Nov. 16, and states that the campaign against Prussia was entirely finished by the capture of Magdeburgh, and the affair at Lubec. This Bulletin presents an account of the Prussian army, as it was at the beginning of the campaign, and makes the total number of it to be 145,000 men, of whom not one has escaped, they having been all either taken, killed, or wounded. All their colours and standards, their cannon, baggage, and generals have been taken. The King of Prussia has at present one regiment at Gros Glogau, where it is besieged, one at Breslau, one at Brieg, two at Warsaw, and some regiments at Konigsberg, in the whole about 15,000 infantry and 3 or 4000 cavalry. The position of the divisions of the French army is then detailed. The King of Holland has been ordered to return to his kingdom, and he has taken possession of Hanover.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

DIED.] Sir J. Alston, Bart. aged 45, late Fellow Commoner of Christ College, Cambridge. He having left only a daughter, the title devolves to his brother, now Sir Charles Alston,

Bart. This title is omitted in the modern Baronetages.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Sunning-hill, near Windsor, the Rev. Joseph Thistlethwaite, A. M. in the 87th year of his age. He had possessed that living upwards of fifty-eight years, and had not absented himself from his parish fifty-eight Sundays in so many years. During his long and useful life, he was a complete illustration of the exemplary parish clergyman; and his truly pious and cheerful disposition endeared him to all ranks of his parishioners. Among other legacies, he has bequeathed 500*l.* towards the enlargement of the church of Sunninghill, and 100*l.* to the augmentation of a charity already established for the sick and poor in the same parish.

BUCKS.

Married.] At Stoke Pogis, Jerome de Salis, Esq. of Hillingdon Place, Middlesex, to Miss Penelope Freeman, daughter of Dr. Freeman, of the Lodge, near Uxbridge.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] John Symonds, Esq. aged 77, LL.D. of St. Edmund's-hill, near Bury, professor of Modern History in the university of Cambridge, and late recorder of Bury. He was formerly of St. John's College, A. B. 1752, A. M. 1754; he succeeded Mr. Gray, the celebrated poet, in the professorship in 1771, and took the degree of Doctor of Laws in 1772. He was a gentleman highly distinguished for his literary attainments, and his loss will be much regretted by many surviving friends. He had long lived in habits of intimacy with the Duke of Grafton and his family. He is succeeded in the professorship of Modern History by William Smith, Esq. of Peterhouse. His 'Observations on the Expediency of revising the present English version of the New Testament,' shew that he possessed that elegance of taste and perspicuity of expression, which is not to be found in the productions of a second-rate author.

After a few days illness, aged 21, Thomas Graham, Esq. of Trinity College, eldest son of James Graham, Esq. of Portland-place, London.

CHESHIRE.

Died.] At Moreton, aged 90, Mr. George Meadows; he was uncle, great uncle, great great uncle, and great great great uncle to nearly two hundred persons.—At Chester, Mr. Alderman Turner.

CORNWALL.

Died.] At Truro, aged 52, the Rev. Robert Redding. minister of the Baptist congregation at that place.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] At Bowbridge-fields, near Derby, Nicholas Nicholas, Esq. of that place, and of Boycot, in the county of Kent, of the family of the celebrated Sir Edward Nicholas, secretary of state to King Charles I. and King Charles II.

DEVONSHIRE.

Died.] At Barnstaple, aged 72, Mrs. Ann Hare, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Francis Hare, formerly Lord Bishop of Chichester.—Mr. Henry Pugh, surgeon, one of the coroners for Devon, aged 33.—At Exmouth, Dr. James Short, of the Hon. East India Company's establishment at Bombay.—Suddenly, at Longdon Hall, near Wimbury, Charles Holmes Everitt Calmady, Esq. admiral of the Blue squadron of his Majesty's fleet; his promotions in the navy were post-captain 1777, rear-admiral 1794, vice-admiral 1799, and admiral of the Blue 1804.

ESSEX.

A most distressing accident happened lately near Harwich. One of the companies belonging to the 79th regiment, with their wives and children, having to cross the ferry between Languard Fort and Harwich, took their passage in a large boat, of eighteen tons burden, (the usual ferry boat being two small to contain them). Scarcely had they quitted the beach, when the boat was overtaken by a violent squall of wind, which instantly upset her. No ferry-boat or other craft being at hand to assist the passengers, the whole of them perished, except ten men. The company chiefly consisted of Highlanders; and, according to the best calculation, fifty-nine of them were drowned, besides the captain. The number of women and children has not been ascertained. Several of their bodies were washed on shore the next day, and were carried to the Fort to be owned. This mournful affair is the more to be re-

gretted, as most of the unfortunate sufferers had distinguished themselves in Egypt.

Died.] At Warfield Grove, the Hon. Richard Bradshaw Annesley, youngest son of the Earl and Countess Mount Norris.

HAMPSHIRE.

A court martial assembled on board the Gladiator, in Portsmouth harbour, on the 16th and 17th of April, to inquire into the conduct of Captain Henry Whitby, late of his Majesty's ship Leander, who, by order of Captain John Poer Beresford, of his Majesty's ship Cambrian (about April last), then commander-in-chief on the Halifax station, was directed to cruize off New York, for the purpose of gaining information; and who, by a letter dated the 6th of May last, to Captain Beresford, represented, that on the 25th of the preceding month, several vessels were coming down from the Light-house, near New York, and as they obstinately persisted in not attending to the first shot from the Leander, when closely pursued, several of the said vessels were boarded, and among the number that did not bring to, was a coasting sloop, on board of which it appeared, by various letters and papers transmitted by Captain Beresford to the Admiralty, an American seamen was unfortunately killed by a shot from the Leander or from some other of his Majesty's ships and vessels, then under the orders of Captain Whitby. The court having inquired into the conduct of Captain Whitby, on a charge of violating the neutrality of a nation in amity with his Majesty, and having on the 25th of April last, within the waters and jurisdictions of the United States of America, unlawfully and wilfully caused a shot to be fired from his Majesty's ship Leander, whereby one John Pearce, a citizen of America, was feloniously killed; and having heard the evidence in support of the charge, and by Captain Whitby in his defence; and having maturely considered the whole, were of opinion, that the charge had not been proved, and did adjudge Captain Whitby—*to be acquitted.*

The Blanche frigate was lately lost of Morlaix, having struck upon the rocks, and in about a quarter-of-an-hour after became a complete wreck and went to pieces. The crew were made prisoners of war, except about thirty men who were drowned. The kind attention of the people of Brest to the crew is spoken very highly of; they are sent prisoners to Verdun.

Medals have been struck to commemorate the capture of the island of Curaçoa by captains Brisbane, Bolton, Wood, and Lydiad.

Died.] On board his Majesty's ship the Diamond, off Havre-de-Grace, aged 25, Percy Currer Dodgson, second lieutenant of that ship, son of the late Rev. Dr. Dodgson, Bishop of Ossory, in Ireland. He was an amiable young man, and a good officer; he was interred with military honours off that port, with the sincere regret of his brother officers.—Lately, at Portsmouth, Mr. Warren, one of Mr. Collins's company of comedians; he was an excellent actor in low comedy, &c. ——At Elson, near Gosport, aged 78, Captain Henry Ashington, who served more than sixty years in the navy.—At the Polygon, Southampton, Sir William Dunkin, late one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

KENT.

Married.] At Chatham, Henry Hume Spence, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Miss Elizabeth Lowry, daughter of Charles Lowry, esq. of H. M. S. Glory.

Died.] At Sandwich, Peter Harrison, esq.—At Southborough, near Tunbridge, Lieutenant-colonel James Holwell.—At Rochester, Mr. Thomas Etherington, bookseller and stationer.—The Rev. Wm. Disney, D.D. rector of Pluchley, aged 75.—Thomas Adams, esq. of Osborne Lodge, Cranbrook, an active magistrate, and commanding officer of the Cranbrook Volunteer Infantry.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Manchester, James Parker, esq. of Queen-street, London, to Miss Eliza Railton.

Died.] At Kirkdale, in the 91st year of his age, William Pendleton, a veteran, who had fought in the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Culloden. He has left behind him a widow, aged 92, with whom he lived upwards of sixty-eight years; and, what is remarkable, they never had more than

one quarrel during the whole time. He supported himself and wife by his own industry, and never experienced any illness till the last, which confined him to his house only one week, and to his bed but one day. His Highness the Duke of Gloucester condescended to call upon him several times, and was graciously pleased to contribute handsomely each time to the relief of the aged and infirm couple.——The Rev. Mr. Beeley, of Flixton, near Manchester.—At Bootle, the Rev. Thomas Smith, rector of that parish and vicar of Ulverstone, and an acting magistrate for Lancashire and Cumberland.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Died.] At Stamford, aged 81, Mr. J. Warrington. Among numerous other legacies, he bequeathed to his blind sister, who was in a workhouse at Bath, 100l. a year, and to each of two brothers (to whom he never gave sixpence in his life time), and who were both in charitable establishments, 80l. a year. Though both were near 80 years old, he, notwithstanding, provided in his will, that if either should marry, the whole annuity should, in equal proportions, go to five parishes, for the benefit of the ten oldest widows, and should there not be so many, to the oldest maidens. Some time before his death, he bought a marble monument, on which he emblazoned his embryo munificence.

NORFOLK.

Died.] At Upwell, the Rev. Henry Saffery, rector of Honington, in Suffolk, and formerly of Caius College, Cambridge, B.A. 1781, M.A. 1714.——At Norwich, in his 60th year, James Hudson, Esq. banker. He was elected Alderman of Mancroft Ward, Oct. 18, 1791, and served the office of Sheriff in 1788, and that of mayor in 1794.—At Normanton, aged 69, William Hurry, esq. formerly a merchant and shipowner, of Great Yarmouth.—At Hingham, aged 75, Edward Evans, esq. late a captain in the Royal Welch Fuzileers.—At Norwich, the Rev. Dr. Sandby, aged 91, nearly 60 years chancellor of that diocese. He was the last *oral* traditionary of the expulsion from Merton College, Oxford, of the Six Fellows, by the mandate of James II. in 1684, which led to the subsequent revolution. He was ordained by Dr. Hough, bishop of Worcester, one of the said Six Fellows.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Died.] At Falloden, the seat of Lady Grey, in the 93d year of her age, Elizabeth Grey, relict of the late George Grey, esq. of Suddick, in the county of Northumberland, mother of the Countess Grey, and grandmother of Lord Viscount Howick, sister of Sir Chaloner Ogle, and of the late Dean of Winchester. This lady was endued with a most vigorous and comprehensive mind, and her talents were highly raised and enriched by the cultivation of science and of letters. Her researches were various and profound; and the writer of this mite of tribute to her memory, who has had the honour of her friendship for upwards of twenty years, is proud to acknowledge, that on several occasions he received instruction from her, on many branches of general knowledge, which few women, even now, very few indeed, in her day, did condescend to cultivate. Pursuits and acquirements like hers have been found to sour the female character with arrogance and pedantry; but the effects of erudition on Mrs. Grey were happily the reverse; and if the superiority of her mind, and the extent of her knowledge, command our admiration, how much more did the simplicity and kind sympathy of her heart attract and bind our affectionate esteem towards her; while that exalted piety of soul, which rendered her life, her whole life, a life of devotion to God, not only compelled our reverence, but invited us to imitation.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Southwell, Mr. Cock. He had been for some time attached to a young woman of that place, but peculiar circumstances, joined to his ill state of health, had retarded their union. He was in the last stage of a consumption, had been confined within doors five weeks, and to his bed several days, and his speedy dissolution appeared certain. On the evening, previously to his death, he determined on being united to the object of his affections on the ensuing morning. Accordingly, about nine o'clock, he was with difficulty dressed, and, the house standing on the verge of the church yard, assisted by the

arm of his intended brother-in-law, performed his walk to the church, with a firmness which astonished the numerous spectators, who were assembled at so unusual a scene. Throughout the whole of the ceremony his spirits still supported him; the minister closed the book, but exhausted nature could do no more—the bridegroom sank lifeless at the altar. He was immediately conveyed home, and every restorative medical aid, which could be suggested, was ineffectually administered, the vital spark being totally extinguished.

SHROPSHIRE.

Died.] At Bridgnorth, Wm. Macmichael, esq. banker, at that town.—At Ludford Park, near Ludlow, aged 24, N. L. Charlton, esq. colonel of the Worcestershire militia.——At Shrewsbury, on his way to Cheltenham, for the recovery of his health, James Cuppaidge, esq. aged 29 years, an eminent paper manufacturer of Harold's Cross, Dublin; as a son, dutiful; as a husband, affectionate; as a friend, sincere; as he lived respected, he died lamented, at an early period of life.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] The Rev. Samuel Hingeston, aged 78, rector of Boyton and of Holton, and formerly of Caius College, Cambridge.——At Darsham-House, Miss Charlotte Peyton, third daughter of the late Sir Henry Peyton, Bart.

SUSSEX.

A fine specimen of calcareous spar or chrystallized carbonate of lime, was lately dug up in a large mass, near Alciston in this county.

Died.] At Chichester, aged 75, Lady Viscountess Lifford, relict of Lord Chancellor Lifford, of Ireland, and mother of Lieut.-General Hewitt.—At Catesfield, Mrs. O'Bryen, wife of Edward O'Bryen, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

YORKSHIRE.

Died.] At Eastrington, near Howden, suddenly, Mrs. Surr, wife of Thomas Surr, esq.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Honduras, on the 8th of Nov. 1806, Thomas Potts, esq. senior magistrate of that settlement, aged 66, having resided principally there about 45 years. He was venerated as the father of the community, beloved and respected by all descriptions of persons, and is lamented as one of the greatest public and private losses that could happen, at a period when his wisdom and experience were particularly useful; nor is he less regretted by numerous friends who had the happiness of his acquaintance, and were honoured with his confidence in that country.

At Nevis, on the 27th of Nov. 1806, aged 26, after a short illness, Mordaunt J. Shipley, Esq. member of the council, and respectable for his many public and private virtues. If any general lamentation ever took place in the island of Nevis, Mr. Shipley's death is a just subject that merits it. There is scarcely an individual but must regret his departure, as almost every person experienced his friendship. Many who are now in tolerable circumstances owe their prosperity to his benevolence and assistance, and may, perhaps, feel a material alteration by his premature exit. The inferior classes of the people have lost a friend indeed. As a merchant, Mr. Shipley's death will be felt by the whole community, his business being more extensive than that of any other. Thus, while the various ranks of men deplore the unexpected end of so excellent a character, no words can express the anguish that must possess the heart of his amiable widow, to whom he had not been married quite three months. His plans of justice, liberality, and friendship, are vanished, but his intended good offices to his friends, and his services to the island, are already performed in His sight, before whom we must all one day appear.

At Lisbon, on the 10th of Nov. Don Juan de Braganza, Duke of Lafoens, uncle of the present Queen of Portugal, and founder and perpetual president of the Portuguese royal academy of sciences. In the seven years war, he had served as a volunteer in the Austrian army, and after the restoration of peace he made the usual tour of Europe, and visited Lapland. In 1778 he travelled into Greece, Turkey, and Egypt. All the contemporary sovereigns of Europe, Frederic the Great, Catherine

II., Clement XIV., Joseph II., &c. highly esteemed and respected him. With the last mentioned monarch he carried on an epistolary correspondence, and on his return to his native country he founded the royal academy of sciences, the expences of which he himself supported for five years. He thought it not enough to be only the patron of the sciences, but likewise cultivated them himself. He was of a lively and cheerful disposition, and was celebrated for the openness and magnanimity of his character. His travels had contributed to perfect his taste, which, from nature, was of the first order; but he had a strong predilection for revolutionary France, having submitted to accept one of the grand crosses of Bonaparte's legion of honour.

At Paris, on the 8th of Sept. last, Louis Peter Anquetil, member of the legion of honour, and of ancient literature in the National Institute. He was the author of several good historical works, of which the following are the principal; The Spirit of the League; The Intrigue of the Cabinet; Louis XIV. his Court and the Regent; Abridgement of Universal History; History of France; Memoirs of the Duke de Villars, &c. &c. Of these works the Spirit of the League and the Intrigue of the Cabinet are accounted the best.

At Dresden, in September, aged 74, M. John Christopher Adelung, counsellor and principal librarian to the elector of Saxony. He was one of the most industrious and learned of the German literati; his merit in grammar, lexicography, and the history of the German language, entitles him to the gratitude of posterity.

At Petersburg, on the 3d of June last, aged 77, M. de Bachmeister, member of the academy of sciences of that city. He has left a great number of manuscripts to the care of M. Busse. A catalogue of his works may be found in Meusel's catalogue of German authors.

At Dresden, aged 66, J. E. Schenau, professor of the art of design, and director of the academy. He was educated at Dresden and Paris; to the latter place he accompanied the director, M. Von Sylvestre, and so established his reputation in the French metropolis by several paintings, that he was recalled to Dresden, as a member of the academy, and, in 1772, was appointed inspector of painting and sculpture to the porcelain manufactory at Meissen. In 1774 he was appointed professor, and in 1777, alternate director.

At Brunswick, in September, aged 55, John Anthony Leizewitz, privy counsellor of justice, and author of the celebrated tragedy of Julius von Tarent. He studied at Gottingen, commenced his career in his native town of Celle, and was soon appointed secretary to the assembly of the province of Brunswick; he then entered the Duke's service as private secretary to the counsellors, with the title of counsellor of that court, and was soon after appointed private secretary to the council of justice, and the last year he was appointed president of the council of health. Of the work so long expected from him, the history of the thirty years' war, it appears that no part is to be expected, the deceased having forbidden the publication of any of his papers.

At Antigua, Oct. 31, Brig.-General Crofton Vandeleur, of Kilrush, county of Clare, Ireland, Lieut.-Colonel of the 46th Regiment of Foot, April 25, 1800; Colonel in the Army, April 29, 1802; and Brigadier-General in the Windward and Leeward Caribbee Islands, Feb. 3, 1803.

At Vellore, in the East Indies, on the 10th of July last, Lieut.-Colonel James M'Kerras, eldest son of the late Mr. Andrew M'Kerras, merchant, in Leith, and brother to the late Major William M'Kerras, of the Corps of Royal Engineers, who was killed in the service of his country, in the memorable expedition to Egypt, under the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby. Colonel M'Kerras had served in India upwards of 28 years, with credit to himself and honour to his country, and was much respected as a steady, active, and humane officer.

At Cawnpore, of the wounds he received in the attack of Mud Fort, Lieut. George Payne, of the Royal Artillery, and son of Edward Payne, esq. of Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.

July 19, whilst on a cruise, Captain J. B. Bogne, of his Majesty's ship the Terpsichore.

At Petersburgh, the Princess Bariatinsky, second daughter of Lord Sherborne, and niece of Mr. Coke, of Norfolk. She was married in England, about eleven months ago, to the Russian Prince Bariatinsky, whom she accompanied to Russia soon after their marriage.

At Tobago, James Pigot, esq. Attorney-General of that island, and Judge of the Admiralty at Trinidad; in both of which offices and colonies he was so highly and deservedly respected, that his death will long be lamented. He was the youngest brother of Sir Arthur Pigot, knt. the late Attorney-General.

At Surinam, aged 22, Lieut. George Augustus Smith, of the 16th Regiment of Light Infantry. He was the youngest son of the late Mrs. Charlotte Smith, and expired 5 weeks before his mother.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS,

MARCH 21, 1807, to APRIL 21, 1807, inclusive.

[Extracted from the London Gazette]----The Solicitors' Names are between Parenthesis.

ANDERTON J. near Colne, Lancashire, cotton-spinner, (Duckworth and Co. Manchester).

Birchmore T. Market-street, Oxford-market. victualler, (Holloway, Chancery-lane). Barnes R. Manchester, victualler, (Ellis, Cursitor-st.). Burge R. jun. Edford, Somersetshire, stocking-maker, (Bleasdale and Co. New Inn). Ball J. Hethersut, Norfolk, engineer, (Wilde, jun. Castle-st. Falcon-square.) Bale T. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, (Edge, Inner-Temple) Burcher W. carpenter, Chapel-street, Westminster, (Theakston, and Co. Surry side of Blackfriars Bridge). Burnand W. Old Bond st. coach-maker, (Richardson, Bury-street). Blatchford, P. Liston, Devonshire, miller, (Austice, Temple). Boggett J. Botherton, Yorkshire, wheelwright, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Booth W. Holcome Brook, Lancashire, shopkeeper, (Blakelock, Temple). Bellringer A. Bodmin, Cornwall, linen-draper, (Bigg, Hatton garden). Bloxam, W. New-road, St. George's in the East, cooper, (Eaton and Co. Birchin-lane). Baker J. Dudley, Worcestershire, linen-draper, (Devon and Co. Gray's Inn-square).

Clayton T. Dilworth, Lancashire, tanner, (Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane). Cooke, R. Duckenfield, Cheshire, cotton-spinner, (Ellis, Cursitor street). Cole C. Buckfastleigh, Devonshire, feltmonger, (Williams and Co. Lincoln's Inn). Carr B. and Neale T. York, flax-dressers, (Townend and Co. York). Clark J. Long-lane, Bermondsey, hide-salesman, (Morgan and Co. Sherborne-lane). Collins L. Jones A. and Kerney E. New Bond-street, milliners, (Berry and Co. Walbrook). Coombs R. Lion's-Inn, money-scrivener, (Popkin, Dean-street, Soho). Clifford, T. Birmingham, mealman, (Smart and Co. Staple's-Inn). Carver G. Kipperholme, Yorkshire, dealer and chapman, (Evans, Thavies Inn).

Douglas T. Gainsford-street, Horsleydown, corn-dealer, (Pringle, Greville-street, Hatton-garden) Da Costa, M Sherborne-lane, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Dearman N. Darfield, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer, (Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings). Davis G. P. and Maokie A. Philpot-lane, coffee-merchants, (Beetham, Bouverie-street). Davies G. Cranbourn-street, Leicester-fields, linen-draper, (Dewbery, Conduit-street, Hanover-square). Desvignes P. Rosomond-street, Clerkenwell, watch-case-maker, (Cockayne and Co. Lion's-Inn).

Eccles R. Chorley, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry).

Fraser H. Nightingale-lane, East Smithfield, grocer, (Towse, Fishmongers'-hall). Farrenden T. Chichester, brazier, (Lake, Lincoln's Inn New Square). Finch W. Westminster, dealer and chapman, (Bone and Co. Plymouth Dock). Foster M. Bell's-close, Northumberland, blue-manufacturer, (Atkinson, Chancery-lane).

Green T. jun. Blackburn, Lancashire, calico manufacturer, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Gibson J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen-draper, (Teasdale and Co. Merchant-Taylors'-Hall). Grimshaw J. jun. Preston, muslin-manufacturer, (Wiglesworth, Gray's Inn-square). Grillett C. and Winter S. Lawrence-Pountney-lane, merchants, (Coote, Austin-friars). Gray J. East Smithfield, baker, (Noy, Mincing-lane). Greengrass C. Purleigh, Essex, baker, (Bigg, Hatton-garden).

Hussey C. and N. Newgate-street, linen-drapers, (Blandford and Co. Temple). Hagston M. W. Charles-street, City-road, linen-draper, (Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent-garden) Hayter W. Southmolton, Devon, vintner, (Devon and Co. Gray's

Inn-square). Humphry R jun. Honiton, Devonshire, butter-factor, (Townsend and Co. Honiton).

Kershaw J. Manchester, coal-dealer, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Kenworthy C. and E. Halifax, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners, (Jackson, Temple).

Leigh G. Manchester, baker, (Ellis, Cursitor-street). Lambert, W. B. Manchester, grocer, (Ellis, Cursitor-street).

Marshal J. Denbigh, Yorkshire, tanner, (Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton-garden). Mitchell J. Manningham, Yorkshire, worsted-manufacturer, (Edge, Temple). Mann R. Huggin-lane, Wood-street, warehouseman, (Adams, Old Jewry). Maslen W. Lion-street, Newington Butts, carpenter, (Smith, York buildings, Bermondsey New road). Mason R. Bermondsey-street, dyer, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry).

Norman J. Bristol, coal-merchant, (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn). Newsham J. and T. Preston, cotton-manufacturers, (Blakelock, Temple).

Olivant G. Manchester, merchant, (Ellis, Cursitor-street).

Phillips J. Monmouth, shopkeeper, (Williams, Red Lion-square). Parkinson J. and T. Liverpool, curriers, (Ellis, Cursitor-street) Peers J. Liverpool, sadler, (Davies, Liverpool).

Reid W. and Webster W. Manchester, millwrights, (Milne and Co. Old Jewry). Redfern T. Trowbridge, Wilts, surgeon and apothecary, (Williams, Red-Lion sq.) Rowton Z. Northampton, factor, (Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn). Raistrick J. Leeds, dealer and chapman, (Battye, Chancery-lane). Rowe J. Castle-street, Falcon-square, merchant, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry)

Sowley R. Knowle, Warwickshire, corn-factor, (Smart and Co. Staple's Inn). Sellon A. Honiton, Devonshire, grocer, (Drew and Co. New Inn). Stracey R. and Oliver J. Cateaton-street, factors, (Blunt, Broad-st.) Shynn J. Stratford, Essex, victualler, (Smith and Co. St. Paul's Church yard). Squire, T. and T. Stoke Damarell, Devonshire, tinplate-workers, (Cleather, Plymouth). Symons G. Plymouth-dock, mercer, (Davies, Lothbury). Scarth J. Chorlton, Manchester, cotton-spinner, (Foulkes, and Co. Gray's Inn).

Thompson W. Manchester, grocer, (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry). Turner S. Manchester, innkeeper, (Jackson, Temple). Thomas J. G. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, linen-draper, (Swain and Co. Old Jewry). Tucker W. jun. Exeter, serge-manufacturer, (Collins and Co. Spital-square). Taylor J. Pagham, Sussex, shopkeeper, (Hayward, Lamb's-Conduit-street).

West S. T. Castor, Lincolnshire, scrivener, (Pearson, Holborn-court, Gray's Inn). Willmott N. Wyrardisbury, Bucks, wheelwright, (Richardson, New Inn). Wilson J. White Horse-street, Ratcliffe, dyer, (Oldham, Nag's-head court, Gracechurch-st.) Watts W. Castle lane, Borough, leather-dresser, (Annesley, Temple).

DIVIDENDS.

Adams J. Portsea, Hants, May 5. Alker M. and E. Preston, Lancashire, May 15. Ayerst J. Wittersham, Kent, May 25.

Bentham B. and T. and Baikie J. Chatham, April 17. Beatson W. and J. St. Mary-at-Hill, April 21. Bristow, C. Newgate-street, April 28. Blindell W. Welwyn, Herts, April 28. Baldrey C. Framlingham, Suffolk, May 1. Bankers R. Liverpool, May 4. Badderly J. Wolverhampton, May 4. Brawn T. Penn, Stafford, May 4. Bowen H. R. Bath, May 4. Baillie G. and Jaffray J. Finsbury-place, May 7. Bowker G. and Chapman J. May 8. Barker R. Wellingborough, May 12. Bury R. Manchester, May 13. Browne R. Lloyd's Coffee-house, May 16. Bewdley M. Manchester, May 16. Brewer T. Chippenham, Wilts, May 23.

Colwill C. Rathbone-place, April 18. Copp J. Stratford, Essex, April 21. Castell S. and Powell W. Lombard-street, Ap. 28. Cullum E. Grundisburgh, Suffolk, Ap 28. Crank W. C. Kensington, May 1. Champion J. H. Gravesend, Kent, May 7 Cumming P. Union-court, Broad-street, May 9. Carr J. Pontefract, May 11. Currie D. Throgmorton-street, May 12. Compton S. New-street, Bishopsgate, May 16. Clarke J. Salisbury, May 26. Cowburn J. Preston, Lancashire, May 26. Chinnery F. Cranbourn-passage, May 30.

Dann W. Chatham, April 17. Dearman, R. Barnsley, Yorkshire, and Dearman, R. Pindar Oaks, Worsborough, May 5 Dawes J. Camomile-street, May 9. Donne F. T. Walthamstow, Essex, May 12. Dixon C. Fenchurch-street, June 9.

Emerson G. and King R. St Thomas the Apostle, April 21

Fawcett T. Old Change, April 14. Fisher F. M. Barbican, April 25 Fearon J. P. Upper Grafton-street, April 25. Favell M. High-street, Borough, April 28. Fitton E. Bolton on the Moors, Lancashire, May 9. Fisher H. Hawkhurst, Kent, May 25.

Guy W. Devizes, April 27. Gwillim R. Worship-street, Finsbury, April 28. Gandon P. Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, May 5.

Harper W. and Wilson J. Castle-court, Budge-row, April 14. Hudson T. New Bond-street, April 14. Houlding R. and J. Preston, April 14. Harman S. Modbury, Devon, April 18. Hughes J. F. Wigmore-street, April 25. Howett J. St. Martin's-lane, April 25. Haydon B. R. Plymouth,

April 25. Hitchin S. Kingsland-road, May 5. Hube J C. Broadway, Deptford, May 5. Hall W. Silver-street, Wood-st. May 5. Hume W. Berwick-upon-Tweed, May 7. Hunt W. Putney, Surrey, May 9. Harris R. Maidstone, May 9. Hesketh J. and Jones W. Liverpool, May 11. Harrison J. Liverpool, May 12. Hetherington A. and Mackie J. Drury-lane, May 16.

Johnson W. Edgeware-road, May 12. Isaacs G and M. Bevis-Marks, April 14. Isard W. East Grinstead, Sussex, April 21.

Kenworthy J. Bollington, Cheshire, April 14. Kendrick J. Birmingham, April 29.

Lewes J. Westminster-Bridge-road, Ap. 28. Lindsay P Greenwich, May 1. Lewthwaite J. Liverpool, May 2. Life J. Ripley, Yorkshire, May 11. Life G. High Harrowgate, Yorkshire, May 11. Lloyd H. Middle Temple Lane, May 16. Lench J. B. Curtain-road, June 9.

Morgan R. Aberdare, Glamorganshire, May 1. Maitland D. Wigan, Lancashire, Campbell W. London, and Wright W. Liverpool, May 2. Manley C. Lion's Inn, May 2. Miles S. Bristol, May 7. Morley J. Sewardstone, Essex, May 9 Monteith J. Gracechurch-street, May 12.

Noble J. Kensington Gravel-pits, May 1. Norman T. Shenstone, Staffordshire, May 9

Pritchard J. Wigmore-street, April 11. Papillon P. J. Swithin's-lane, April 21 Powell W. Lombard-street, April 28. Phillips M. Norris-street, May 5. Pickup J. Burnley, Lancashire, May 6. Peatty B. Kendal, Westmorland, May 8. Phillips B and Bacon W. Ewer-street Southwark, May 9.

Rodd E. London-street, April 14. Russell J. Moorfields, April 21. Roberts H. Arreton, Isle of Wight, April 23. Rouse W. Worcester, May 4. Roberts T. Helston, Cornwall, May 4. Ross B. New City Chambers, May 6. Ross A. Minories, May 9. Robertson J. and Hutchinson J. Fleet-street, May 26.

Smedley I. Maiden-lane, Wood-street, April 14. Scott J. and G. South-street, Finsbury-square, April 14. Sutton T. Ringmore, Devon, April 17. Stephens W. Exeter, April 18. Stotterd T. and J. Lindley, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and Littlewood T. Oldfield, April 20. Smethurst J. and Mangnall J. Bolton, Lancashire, April 21 and 28 Schneider R. W. White Lion-court, Birchin-lane, April 28. Sergent F. Wakefield, Yorkshire, April 30. Scurry F. Kent-road. May 5. Southard G. New Bond street, May 5 Sutton T Ringmore, Devon, May 8. Syms J. Trowbridge, Wiltshire, May 19.

Taylor T. Birmingham, April 14. Tydeman J. S. Colchester, Essex, April 15, 30 Tuton J. and Wareing J Leeds, April 22. Treadgold J Portsea, Southampton, Ap. 25. Tinkler G. and Risk J. Meard's-court, Wardour-street, Soho, May 2. Titford W. C. Bishopsgate-street, May 16.

Urquhart W. Ratcliffe-cross, April 21.

Weaver W. Gray's-Inn-lane, April 18. Walker W. Stratford, Essex, April 21. Wyatt J. Cheadle, Cheshire, April 23. Wilkinson J. Leeds, Yorkshire, April 23. Wright J. Kebroyd Mill, near Halifax, Yorkshire, Ap. 25. Winch W. Tothill-st. Westminster, April 25. Wheatley J. Marklane, April 25. Wilson W. Colchester, Essex, April 27. Willacy J. W. and T. Liverpool, April 27. Watson S. Blakeney, Norfolk, May 5. Wilson J. Kendal, Westmorland, May 9. Wilkinson S. and Burrough J. High Wycomb, Bucks, May 9. Wilson W. Patrick Brompton, Yorkshire, May 14. Westwood R. Bristol, May 15.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

UNTIL within these few days the weather has been very cold and ungenial, and if an interval of moderate warmth occurred, its good effects were soon undone by the recurrence of N.E. winds. Vegetation has been thus generally retarded, particularly of the spring grasses: in the mean time the tillage lands, especially the strong sorts, have been dried and well moulded, and the wheats have remained in a most healthy and flourishing state. The wind has for some days set in the S.W. and should it remain westward, with some gentle showers, the season will proceed under the most flattering auspices of plenty.

Notwithstanding the absence of sun, and the backwardness of the spring, never were there more favourable and encouraging reports from every corner of the three united kingdoms than at the present moment. Cultivation and improvement are, in every district, upon the march, and in many upon the alert. The row-culture, and consequent clean tilth, is making its way surely, if slowly: many orders have of late been executed in the breeding counties for labouring oxen, and it is becoming a regular branch among the dealers to supply that species of cattle. The threshing-machine continues to spread; and Mr. Walker, the celebrated mathematician and lecturer, has lately invented a hand threshing engine, at the low price of eight and twelve guineas, calculated for small farmers, which has proved on trial to answer completely. The fen

counties are in a high state of production and improvement, and the fen farms let at a very advanced rent.

The spring corn is nearly all sown upon a most favourable tilth, and the young crops look beautiful and healthy Potatoe planting proceeds upon an enlarged scale. Turnips and hay nearly eaten up by the vast stock which has been kept in the country this season; and those farmers who have not had the foresight to provide for the exigencies of latter spring (and they are not a few), will suffer much.

Country full of live stock: the sale at all the spring fairs dull, store pigs excepted, of which there is yet wanted an increase of the breed. At Barnet fair, cattle nearly ten per cent. cheaper than last year, which afforded a fine opportunity to those graziers who could buy; but most were deterred by the backwardness of the spring grass. The marshes, however, are open, but rain and sun are much wanted. The fall of lambs was never greater, nor the prospect more favourable Price of wool continues steady.

The corn-markets have been glutted of late with superabundant supplies, and Smithfield has overflowed with fat cattle: prices as under—beef, 5s. to 5s. 6d—mutton, 4s 6d. to 5s —lamb, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d —veal, 4s. 6d. to 7s.—pork, 4s. 6d. to 6s 6d.—fat, 3s 8d. London bacon, 6s. 4d.—Irish, 5s.

Middlesex, April 24.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN,

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Bushels, and of OATMEAL per Bell of 140lbs. Averdupois, from the Returns received in the Week ended April 18, 1807.

	INLAND COUNTIES.								MARITIME COUNTIES.							
	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats			Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats	
	s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.		s.	d	s.	d.	s.	d	s.	d.
Middsx.	81	11	46	5	58	6	52	8	Essex	77	0	——		35	6	26	0
Surrey	83	0	42	0	40	4	33	4	Kent	81	6	47	0	41	5	35	0
Hertford	72	0	43	0	38	4	27	4	Sussex	76	10	——		40	0	31	0
Bedford	74	7	48	0	36	8	26	6	Suffolk	77	1	——		35	10	29	2
Huntin	72	6	——		36	2	23	8	Cambridge	75	8	——		34	10	21	3
Northa.	72	10	45	0	33	3	23	7	Norfolk	71	5	——		34	4	27	10
Rutland	75	6	——		37	0	22	9	Lincoln	70	2	42	10	38	6	23	1
Leicest	73	1	——		37	11	24	7	York	71	9	44	6	38	11	26	10
Notting.	78	0	44	0	42	2	28	2	Durham	79	11	——		39	9	26	10
Derby	78	6	——		43	0	27	11	Northumberland	70	5	36	0	40	0	27	1
Stafford	77	6	——		41	8	27	10	Cumberland ..	73	2	38	6	38	0	29	9
Salop	74	9	36	0	39	4	29	1	Westmorland ..	83	8	65	4	47	5	31	4
Herefor.	72	5	46	4	36	5	29	8	Lancaster	75	0	——		41	6	28	7
Wor'st	74	10	——		41	2	33	3	Chester	72	8	——		44	10	——	
Warwic	79	4	——		42	5	30	8	Flint	81	10	——		45	3	——	
Wilts	76	0	——		37	0	34	0	Denbigh	83	3	——		44	2	28	0
Berks	81	4	——		36	7	32	6	Anglesea	None bought for sale						——	
Oxford	77	9	——		34	7	30	0	Carnarvon	76	8	——		40	4	22	8
Bucks	76	6	——		37	11	29	4	Merioneth	77	9	——		40	0	24	5
Brecon	72	0	51	2	39	2	23	2	Cardigan	72	0	——		——		——	
Montgo.	72	10	——		36	9	27	7	Pembroke	65	8	——		32	7	19	4
Radnor.	69	8	——		36	10	25	9	Carmarthen....	83	10	——		43	4	19	4
									Glamorgan	73	8	——		34	10	22	0
									Gloucester	78	9	——		36	8	31	1
									Somerset.....	78	5	——		36	8	25	1
									Monmouth	80	5	——		36	10	——	
									Devon	84	6	——		34	7	30	9
									Cornwall	84	1	——		37	8	27	5
									Dorset	79	7	——		35	8	29	0
									Hants	80	3	——		38	8	35	8

Average of England and Wales.

Wheat 78s. 6d ; Rye 49s. 0d.; Barley 38s. 7d.; Oats 27s. 10d.; Beans 42s. 11d.; Pease 46s. 10d.; Oatmeal 43s. 9d.

BILL of MORTALITY, from MARCH 25, to APRIL 21, 1807.

CHRISTENED.			BURIED.		
Males 693	}	1383	Males, 729	}	1503
Females 690	}		Females, 774	}	
Whereof have died under two years old			366		

Between					
2 and 5 -	125	60 and 70	160
5 and 10 -	56	70 and 80	124
10 and 20 -	52	80 and 90 -	58
20 and 30 -	97	90 and 100 -	9
30 and 40 -	153		
40 and 50 -	158		
50 and 60 -	147		

Peck Loaf, 4s. 2d 4s. 2d. 4s. 1d. 3s. 11d.
Salt, 20s. per bushel, 4½ per lb.

D	H.	Baro.	T.out	T. in	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c. Rain 0,45
1	7	30.77	41.5	43.5	60	3	NNE	1 . thick upward
	2	30.77	40.5	44 5	62	h	NNE	1 . little wet at times
2	7	30.74	37	44	62	h	NE	1
	2	30.6	43	46	61	5	ENE	1 hazy
3	7	30 46	39	46	63	h	ENE	1
	2	30.30	42.5	46.5	62	5	ENE	1 hazy
4	7	30 19	34 5	45.5	58	h	N	1 not cloudy . cloudy
	2	30.01	41	46	58	5	N	2 . little sleet and snow . less cloudy night
5	7	30 05	37	42.5	56	4	N	2 . fine : little sleet
	2	30 04	34.5	43 5	55	3	N	2 . clear night
6	7	30 10	27	42	54	0	NNE	1 hazy ; cloudy
	2	29 97	36.5	42.5	51	5	NW	2 . snow at eve : fine
7	7	30 04	30.5	42	57	1	N	1 cloudy at times
	2	30 16	40 5	43.5	57	2	N	2 . little sleet at times
8	7	30 06	33.5	41.5	58	3	W	1 : cloudy and hazy
	2	29 82	45	44	57	5	W	1 hazy . gentle rain at times
9	7	29.51	37 5	44.5	61	5	N	2 . little snow at times : rain
10	2	29.68	40	46	61	h	N	2 little rain . fine eve : little snow
	7	30.16	45	44	57	2	N	1 : cloudy little small hail
	2	30 22	39.5	43.5	55	5	NE	2 . chiefly cloudy and little snow at times
11	7	30 31	35	43	57	3	N	1 little snow at times and chiefly cloudy
	2	30.38	39	43·5	58	5	NNE	2
12	7	30.48	35	42	56	4	ENE	1 less cloudy
	2	30.46	41.5	44	59	2	NE	2 . cloudy eve
13	7	30 39	37	43.5	57	4	NE	2 less cloudy
	2	30.36	44 5	44.5	55	3	NE	1 . cloudy eve : drizzly
14	7	30.30	37	44	59	h	ENE	1
	2	30.22	40.5	44.5	57	h	ENE	1 . stars visible at night
15	7	30.13	37	44	59	4	N	1 . little snow and small hail but chiefly fine
	2	30 11	37	45	52	2	N	2 . little small hail
16	7	30.15	28.5	39.5	56	2	N	1 . wind w . more cloudy and hazy
	2	29 92	37	42	52	4	WSW	1 hazy . snow at eve and windy : fine and less wind
17	7	29.59	30.5	40.5	56	1	WSW	2
	2	29 72	40 5	42.5	54	3	NNW	1 . cloudy night : little rain
18	7	29.51	41.5	43.5	59	4	SW	2 . fine . cloudy at times and little wet
	2	29.46	49.5	46	57	3	WSW	2 . little rain . fine : less wind
19	7	29.81	36.5	45	56	0	WSW	1
	2	29 90	47	46.5	51	3	WSW	1 hazy . cloudless night . thick upward
20	7	30.23	35	44	55	2	WNW	1 hazy
	2	30.25	47.5	46	50	3	WSW	1 hazy thick upward at night.
21	7	30 34	41 5	46.5	58	h	SW	1
	2	30.44	50.5	49	59	4	W	1 hazy . fine
22	7	30.55	42.5	47.5	62	4	E	1 . hazy but less cloudy
	2	30.58	52	49.5	57	2	E	1 hazy
23	7	30 67	37.5	46	59	1	E	1 hazy
	2	30.67	46.5	46.5	48	1	E	2 hazy
24	7	30.66	34	44	57	1	E	1
	2	30.63	43	45.5	51	1	E	2 hazy
25	7	30.52	37	44	56	h	ENE	1 . cloudy
	2	30.51	42 5	44.5	56	5	NE	1 hazy . fine . cloudy night : little wet
26	7	30.44	37.5	44.5	58	h	NNE	1 little wet
	2	30.38	41.5	45	57	5	N	1 drizzly at times
27	7	30 04	39.5	45	59	5	NNE	2 drizzly at times
	2	30 01	43.5	46	58	5	NNE	1 . less cloudy . cloudy night and little wet at times
28	7	29 93	38.5	45	58	5	NNE	1 . little wet
	2	29.93	42	45.5	56	5	NNE	1 . fine eve . cloudy . little wet
29	7	29.93	35	46	58	5	N	1 fine at times
	2	29.92	45	46	54	4	N	2 little snow and sleet . fine night
30	7	30 00	33.5	43.5	57	1	N	1 hazy : cloudy
	2	30.02	41.5	44 5	49	5	N	1 . very little snow at times
31	7	29.87	35.5	44.5	55	5	WNW	1 little snow . hazy and drizzly : less cloudy
	2	29.74	42	45.5	59	4	WSW	1 . very cloudy and rain . fine night : much snow

PRICE OF STOCKS, from MARCH 26, to APRIL 25, 1807, both inclusive.

Days 180.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent Consols.	3 p. Cent. Reduc	3 p. Cent. Deferred 1808.	4 p. Ct. Cons.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	N. 5 p.Ct.	Long Anns.	Short Anns.	Omn.	Irish Om.	Imperial 3 p. Cent	Imperial Anns.	Irish 5p.C	Irish Ann.	India Sto.	India Bonds.	Exche. Bills	Lottery Tickets
Mar																			£. s.
26	Shut	61¼ 62	Shut		Shut	95¾	Shut	Shut		¾			8⅛			Shut	2s. pm.	Par	19 17
27	holiday																		
28	Shut	61⅞ 62	Shut		Shut	95¾	Shut	Shut		¾			8⅛			Shut	2s. pm.	Par	19 17
30	holiday																		
31	holiday																		
Apr																			
1	Shut	62 ¼	Shut	59⅛	Shut	90⅛	Shut	Shut		1	4	62	8⅛			Shut	Par	Par.	19 17
2	Do.	61⅞ 62⅛	Do.		Do.	90⅜	Do.	Do.			3⅞	61⅜				Do.	1s. pm	Par	19 17
3	Do.	61⅞ 62⅛	Do.		Do.	90⅜	Do.	Do.			3⅞	61⅞				Do.	2s. pm.	Par	19 17
4	Do.	6⅞ 62	Do.		Do.	90¼	Do.	Do.			3⅞					Do.	3s. pm	1s. pm	19 17
6	224¾	62 ⅛	61⅜		79	90⅜		17 7-16ths			3⅞						4s. pm.	1s pm	19 18
7	225	62⅛ ¼	61⅜		79⅛	90⅜		17½			3⅞						4s. pm	3s. pm	19 18
8	226	62⅛ ¼	61⅜		79¼	90⅜		17½			3⅞						5s. pm.	3. pm	19 18
9	226	62 ¼	61½		79⅜	90⅜		17½			3⅞					183	4s. pm	2s. pm	19 18
10		62 ¼	61½		79⅜	90⅜		17 9-16ths			3⅞					183	5s. pm	3s. pm	19 18
11		62 ⅛	61½		79⅜	90¾		17 9-16 hs			3⅞					186	5s. pm	3s. pm	19 18
13		62⅛	61½		79⅝	97		17⅝			3⅞					186½	5s. pm	3s. pm	19 18
14	228½	61⅞ 62⅛	61⅜		79⅝	96⅞		17 9-16ths			3⅞					184½	5s. pm	3s. pm	19 18
15	231	62⅛ ¼	61⅜		80	96⅞		17 9-16ths			3⅞						5s. pm	3s. pm	19 18
16	230½	62⅜ ¼	61¾		80⅛	97		17⅝			4			91		185	5s. pm.	3s pm	19 18
17	230½	62½ ⅜	62		80⅛	97		17⅝		1	4						5s. pm.	1s. pm	19 18
18	234	62⅜ ½	62⅛		80⅜	96⅞		17⅝		1	4						5s. pm	2s. pm	19 18
20		62⅜ ½	62¼		80⅜	97		17⅝		1¼	4¼						5s. pm'	1s. pm	19 18
21	236½	62⅜ 63	62¼		80⅜	96⅞		17¾		1	4¼						5s. pm	Par	19 18
22	235	62⅜ ½	62		80⅛	96⅞		17 11-16ths			4	58		91		186½	5s. pm.	Par	19 18
23	234½	62⅛ ⅜	61⅞		80⅛	96⅞		17⅝			4					186½	5s. pm	1s. pm	19 18
24		62⅛ ⅜	62		80⅛	96⅞		17 11-16ths			4						5s. pm.	1s pm	19 18
25	holiday																		

N.B. In the 3 per Cent Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Price of each day is given, in the other Stocks the *highest* only.

FORTUNE, STOCK-BROKER, No. 13, Cornhill.

PRICE OF STOCKS, from MARCH 26, to APRIL 25, 1807, both inclusive.

Days	Bank	3 p. Cent	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent. Deferred	4 p. Ct.	Navy	N. 5	Long	Short	Omn.	Irish	Imperial	Imperial	Irish	Irish	India	India	Exche.	Lottery